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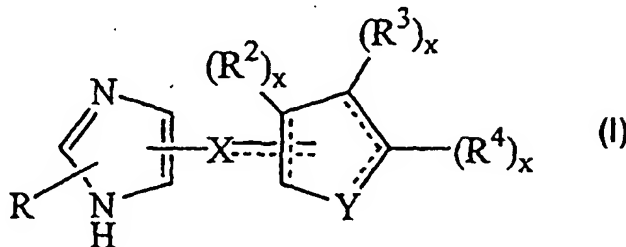
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(54) Title: COMPOUNDS AS SELECTIVE AGONISTS AT ALPHA 2B OR 2B/2C ADRENERGIC RECEPTORS



(57) Abstract: Compounds having adrenergic activity which are a selective agonists for one or both of the α_{2B} and α_{2C} adrenoceptor receptor subtypes in preference to the α_{2A} adrenoceptor receptor subtype; the active compound being selected from the group consisting of compounds having formula (I) wherein the dotted lines represent optional bonds; R is H or lower alkyl; X is S or C(H)R¹, wherein R¹ is H or lower alkyl, Y is O, N, S, (CR¹)₂, wherein y is an integer of from 1 to 3, -CH=CH- or -Y¹CH₂-, wherein Y¹ is O, N or S.

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COMPOUNDS AS SELECTIVE AGONISTS AT ALPHA 2B OR 2B/2C ADRENERGIC RECEPTORS

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1. Field of the Invention

The present invention is directed to a method of treating glaucoma or elevated intraocular pressure and other diseases with substantially reduced cardiovascular or sedative side effects by administering to
10 mammals including humans, compounds which are selective agonists of the α 2B alone or α 2B and α 2C adrenergic receptor subtypes and which lack substantial activity at the α 2A receptor subtype. The present invention is also directed to novel compounds and pharmaceutical compositions adapted for administering said compounds to mammals, including
15 humans.

2. Brief Description of the Prior Art

Compounds which have adrenergic activity are well known in the art, and are described in numerous United States and foreign patents and in scientific publications. It is generally known and accepted in the art that
20 adrenergic activity is useful for treating animals of the mammalian species, including humans, for curing or alleviating the symptoms and conditions of numerous diseases and conditions. In other words, it is generally accepted in the art that pharmaceutical compositions having an adrenergic compound or compounds as the active ingredient are useful for treating
25 glaucoma, chronic pain, nasal congestion, high blood pressure, congestive heart failure and inducing anesthesia.

The two main families of adrenergic receptor are termed alpha adrenergic receptors and beta adrenergic receptors in the art, and each of these two families is known to have subtypes, which are designated by

letters of the alphabet, such as $\alpha 2A$, $\alpha 2B$. See the article by Bylund et al, *Pharmacol Rev.* 46, pp. 121-136(1994).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 It has been discovered in accordance with the present invention that adrenergic compounds which act selectively, and preferably even specifically as agonists of the $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2B / \alpha 2C$ (hereinafter referred to as $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2B/2C$) receptor subtypes in preference over the $\alpha 2A$ receptor subtype, possess desirable therapeutic properties associated with
10 adrenergics but without having one or more undesirable side effects such as changes in blood pressure or sedation. For the purposes of the present invention, a compound is defined to be a specific or at least selective agonist of the $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2B/2C$ receptor subtype(s) if the compound is at least approximately ten times more potent as an agonist at either the $\alpha 2B$
15 and $\alpha 2C$ or both receptor subtypes than at the $\alpha 2A$ receptor subtype, or if the difference in the compound's efficacy at the $\alpha 2B$ and $\alpha 2B/2C$ receptor relative to the $\alpha 2A$ receptor is greater than 0.3 and its efficacy at the $\alpha 2A$ receptor is ≤ 0.4 .

 Accordingly, the present invention relates to methods of treating
20 animals of the mammalian species, including humans, with a pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more specific or selective $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2B/2C$ adrenergic agonist compounds as the active ingredient, for treatment of the many diseases or conditions against which alpha adrenergic compounds are useful, including without limitation glaucoma,
25 reducing elevated intraocular pressure, chronic pain, diarrhea, and nasal congestion. In addition, the compounds of this invention are useful for

treating muscle spasticity including hyperactive micturition, diarrhea, diuresis, withdrawal syndromes, pain including neuropathic pain, neurodegenerative diseases including optic neuropathy, spinal ischemia and stroke, memory and cognition deficits, attention deficit disorder, psychoses including manic disorders, anxiety, depression, hypertension, congestive heart failure, cardiac ischemia and nasal congestion.

The present invention is also directed to the pharmaceutical compositions used in the above-noted methods of treatment.

The present invention particularly covers methods for treating diseases and conditions where adrenergic compounds are effective for treatment, but their use is limited because of their generally known side effects.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Compounds which are used in the pharmaceutical compositions and methods of treatment of the present invention are selective or specific agonists of the $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2B/2C$ adrenergic receptor subtypes, in preference over the $\alpha 2A$ receptor subtype. In accordance with the present invention, a compound is considered a selective $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2B/2C$ agonist if that compound's difference in efficacy as an agonist of the $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2B/2C$ receptor subtype(s) compared to the $\alpha 2A$ receptor subtype is greater than 0.3 and its efficacy at the $\alpha 2A$ receptor subtype is ≤ 0.4 and/or it is at least approximately 10 times more potent. Preferably, the compounds utilized in accordance with the present invention are specific agonists of the $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2B/2C$ receptor subtypes. Specifically, in this regard, a specific agonist is defined in the sense that a specific α adrenergic agonist does not

act as an agonist of the α 2A receptor subtype to any measurable or biologically significant extent.

A set of agents has been discovered that are functionally selective for the α 2B or α 2B/2C - subtypes of said adrenergic receptors. This
5 preferential activity can be determined in a variety of functional assays such as Cyclic AMP Production, Shimizu et al, *J. Neurochem.* 16, pp. 1609-1619 (1969); R-SAT (Receptor Selection and Amplification Technology), Messier et al, *Pharmacol. Toxicol.* 76, pp. 308-311(1995) and the Cytosensor microphysiometer, Neve et al, *J. Biol. Chem.* 267, pp. 25748-25753, (1992)
10 using cells that naturally express individual subtypes or have had one of the subtypes introduced. The cells or recombinant receptors used should be human or from a species that has been shown to have a similar pharmacology. In the study below, the RSAT assay on cells that have been transiently transfected with the human α 2A (c10 gene), rat α 2B (RNG gene)
15 and human α 2C (c4 gene) receptors was used. The rat α 2B receptor has been shown to have a pharmacology that corresponds to the human α 2B receptor (see, for example, Bylund et al., *Pharmacol. Rev.* 46, pp. 127-129(1994)).

In the treatment of glaucoma, particularly, topical administration
20 may be used. Any common topical formulation such as a solution, suspension, gel, ointment, or salve and the like may be applied to the eye in glaucoma and dermally to treat other indications. Preparation of such topical formulations are well described in the art of pharmaceutical formulations as exemplified, for example, by Remington's Pharmaceutical
25 Science, Edition 17, Mack Publishing Company, Easton, Pennsylvania.

If the drug is to be administered systemically, it may be confected as a powder, pill, tablet or the like or as a syrup or elixir for oral administration. For intravenous, intraperitoneal, intrathecal or epidural administration, the compound will be prepared as a solution or suspension capable of being administered by injection. In certain cases, it may be useful to formulate these compounds in suppository or as an extended release formulation, including the dermal patch form, for deposit on or under the skin or for intramuscular injection.

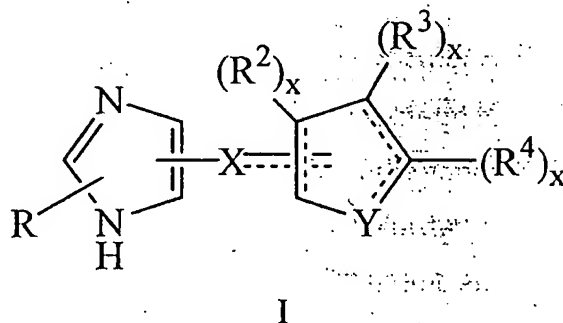
Treatment of glaucoma or any other indications known or discovered to be susceptible to treatment by adrenergic compounds will be effected by administration of therapeutically effective dose of one or more compounds in accordance with the instant invention. A therapeutic concentration will be that concentration which effects reduction of the particular condition, or retards its expansion. In certain instances, the drug potentially could be used in a prophylactic manner to prevent onset of a particular condition. A given therapeutic concentration will vary from condition to condition and in certain instances may vary with the severity of the condition being treated and the patient's susceptibility to treatment. Accordingly, a given therapeutic concentration will be best determined at the time and place through routine experimentation. However, it is anticipated that in the treatment of, for example, glaucoma, that a formulation containing between 0.001 and 5 percent by weight, preferably about 0.01 to 3% will usually constitute a therapeutically effective concentration. If administered systemically, an amount between 0.001 and 50 mg per kg, preferably between 0.001 and 10 mg per kg body weight per

day, but most preferably about 0.01 to 1.0 mg/kg, will effect a therapeutic result in most instances.

Because the $\alpha 2B$ and $\alpha 2B/2C$ specific selective agonist compounds lack substantial $\alpha 2A$ side effects, treatments of diseases or conditions with such compounds in accordance with the present invention is advantageous, particularly when the treatment is directed to a human having cardiovascular problems.

The general structures of exemplary specific $\alpha 2B$ and $\alpha 2C$ agonist or selective $\alpha 2B$ and $\alpha 2B/2C$ agonist adrenergic compounds which are used in the pharmaceutical compositions and methods of treatment of the present invention are provided by general Formulas, below.

In one aspect of the invention, a compound having selective agonist activity at the $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2B/2C$ adrenergic receptor subtype(s) as compared to the $2A$ adrenergic receptor subtype is represented by the general formula

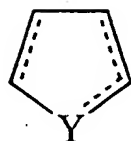


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wherein the dotted lines represent optional bonds provided that two double bonds may not share a common carbon atom; R is H or lower alkyl; X is S or C(H)R¹, wherein R¹ is H or lower alkyl, but R¹ is absent when the bond between X and the ring represented by

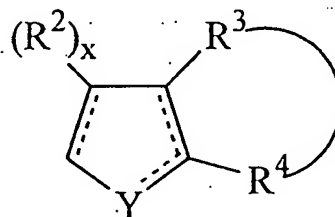
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is a double bond; Y is O, N, S, $(CR^1_2)_y$, wherein y is an integer of from 1 to 3, $-CH=CH-$ or $-Y^1CH_2-$, wherein Y^1 is O, N or S; x is an integer of 1 or 2, wherein x is 1 when R^2 , R^3 or R^4 is bound to an unsaturated carbon atom and x is 2 when R^2 , R^3 or R^4 is bonded to a saturated carbon atom; R^2 is H, halogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, acyl, alkynyl, or, when attached to a saturated carbon atom, R_2 may be oxo; R_3 and R_4 are, each, H, halogen, lower alkyl, alkenyl, acyl, alkynyl, aryl, e.g. phenyl or naphthyl, heteroaryl, e.g. furyl, thienyl, or pyridyl, and substituted aryl or heteroaryl, wherein said substituent may be halogen, lower alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, acyl, alkynyl, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, etc. or, together, are $-(C(R^2)_x)_z-$; $-Y^1(C(R^2)_x)_z-$; $-Y^1(C(R^2)_x)_y Y^1-$; $-(C(R^2)_x)-Y^1-(C(R^2)_x)-$; $-(C(R^2)_x)-Y^1-(C(R^2)_x)-(C(R^2)_x)-$ and $-Y^1-(C(R^2)_x)-Y^1-(C(R^2)_x)-$ wherein z is an integer of from 3 to 5, z' is an integer of from 2 to 4 and x and y are as defined above, and further either end of each of these divalent moieties may attach at either R_3 or R_4 to form a condensed ring structure shown generally as

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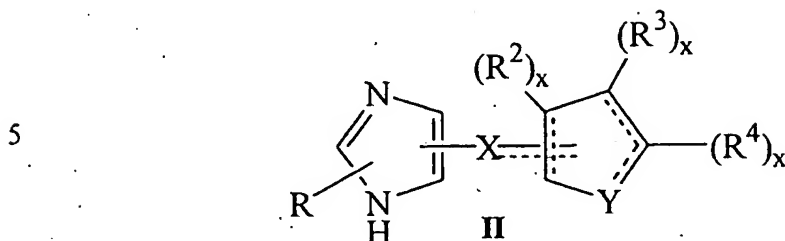


and the rings formed may be totally unsaturated, partially unsaturated, or totally saturated provided that a ring carbon has no more than 4 valences, nitrogen no more than three and O and S have no more than two.

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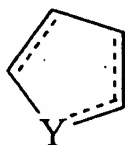
In another aspect of the invention in the above compound is represented by the formula



wherein X may be C(H)R¹ and R¹ is H.

In said compound of formula II, R₂ may be H and

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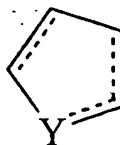


may represent a furanyl radical.

In such furanyl derivatives of Formula II, R³ and R⁴ together may be (CH)₄, or R³ may be H and R⁴ may be t-butyl, or R³ and R⁴ may be H, or R³ may be H and R⁴ may be methyl or ethyl.

Alternatively, in the compound of Formula I, R¹ may be methyl and

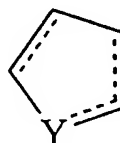
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may represent a furanyl radical.

Alternatively, in said compounds of Formula II, R² may be H and

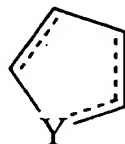
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may represent a thienyl radical.

In such thienyl derivatives of Formula II, R^3 and R^4 , together, may represent $(CH_2)_4$, or R^3 may be phenyl and R^4 may be H, or R^3 and R^4 , together, may represent $(CH_2)_3S$, or R^3 and R^4 may be H, or R^3 and R^4 , together, may represent $(CH)_4$, or may be R^3 may be H and R^4 may be methyl, or R^3 may be bromo and R^4 may be H, or R^3 may be hydrogen and R^4 may be chloro, or R^3 may be methyl and R^4 may be hydrogen.

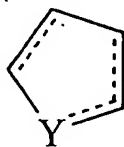
Alternatively, in the compounds of Formula II



may represent a cyclohexyl radical.

10 In such cyclohexyl derivatives of Formula II, R^2 may be hydrogen and R^3 and R^4 may, together, represent $(CH)_4$, or R^2 may be oxo and R^3 and R^4 , together, may be $(CH)_4$, or R^2 may be hydrogen or oxo and R^3 and R^4 , together, may represent $(CH)_2S$, or R^2 may be hydrogen and R^3 and R^4 may, together, represent $(CH_2)_4$, forming an octahydronaphthalene, or R^2 may be oxo and R^3 and R^4 may, together, represent $(CH_2)_4$, or R^2 may be oxo and R^3 and R^4 , together, may represent $(CH)_2C(CH_3)(CH)$, or R^2 may be hydrogen and R^3 and R^4 , together, may represent $S(CH_2)_2$, or R^2 , R^3 and R^4 may be H, or R^2 may be oxo and R^3 and R^4 , together, may represent $(CH)_2C(OCH_3)CH$, or R^3 and R^4 together may represent $-Y^1-C(R_2)_x-C(R_2)_x-Y^1-$ wherein Y^1 is N, forming a tetrahydroquinoxaline wherein R^2 may be hydrogen or oxo.

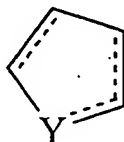
Alternatively, in the compounds of Formula II



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may represent a tetrahydroquinoline radical wherein R^3 and R^4 together are
 $-Y^1-C(R_2)_x-C(R_2)_x-C(R_2)_x-$ wherein Y^1 is N. In such tetrahydroquinoline
 derivatives $(R^2)_x$ may be hydrogen or oxo; or may represent a tetrahydro-
 5 isoquinoline radical wherein R^3 and R^4 together are $-C(R_2)_x-Y^1-C(R_2)_x-$
 $C(R_2)_x-$ wherein Y^1 is N and $(R^2)_x$ may be hydrogen or oxo.

Alternatively, in the compounds of Formula II



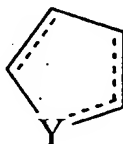
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may represent a cyclopentyl radical.

In such cyclopentyl derivatives of Formula II, R^2 may be H and R^3
 and R^4 , together, may represent $(CH)_4$, or R^2 may be oxo and R^3 and R^4 ,
 15 together, may represent $(CH)_4$, or R^2 may be hydrogen and R^3 and R^4 ,
 together, may represent $(CH_2)_3$.

In another aspect of the invention, Y is $(CH_2)_3$ and X may be CH and
 R^2 may be oxo or X may be CH_2 and R^2 may be H and R^3 and R^4 , together,
 may represent $(CH)_4$. Alternatively, R^3 and R^4 , together, may represent
 20 $(CH)_4$, Y may be $CH_2C(CR^1_2)_2$ wherein R^1 is hydrogen, or Y may be -
 $CH_2C(Me)-$ and R^2 may be hydrogen or oxo.

Finally, in the compounds of Formula II

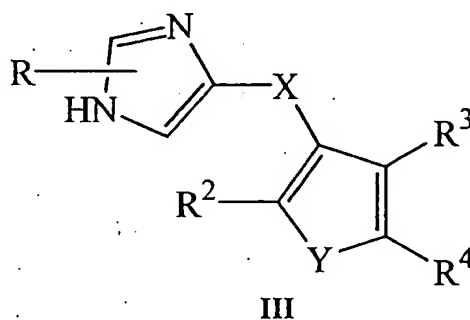


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may represent a phenyl radical.

In such phenyl derivatives of Formula I, X may be CH₂, R may be H or CH₃, R², R³ and R⁴ may be H, or R³ and R⁴, together, represent O(CR²)₂O to provide a 1,4-benzodioxan derivative, or alternatively, X may be S and R², R³ and R⁴ may be H.

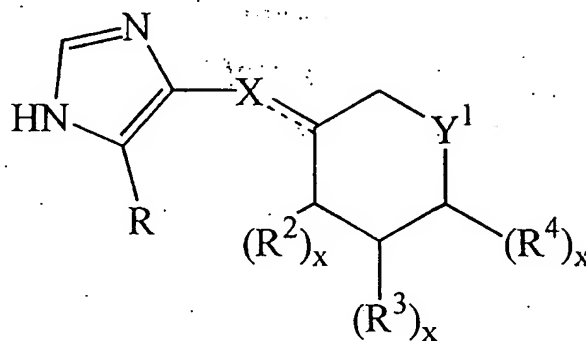
In another aspect of the invention, said compound has the formula



wherein Y is S or O.

In such compound of Formula III, X may be C(H)R¹, R, R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ may be H and Y may be O or S.

In another aspect of the invention, said compound has the formula



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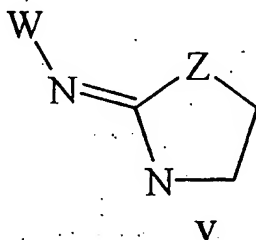
IV

and R^3 and R^4 , together, represent $(CH)_4$.

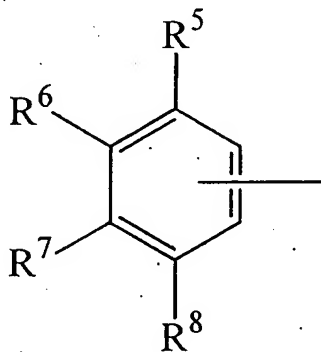
In such compounds of Formula IV, Y^1 may be O, R^2 may be oxo and
 5 X is CH or CH_2 , or one of R^2 is hydroxy and the other may be H, or R^2
 may be H.

In such compounds of Formula IV, Y^1 may be S, X may be CH_2 and
 R^2 may be oxo, or R^2 may be H and X may be CH and R^2 may be oxo.

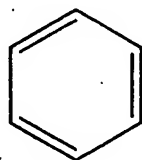
In another aspect of the invention, the compound having selective
 10 activity at the 2B or 2B and 2C adrenergic receptor subtype(s) as compared
 to the 2A adrenergic receptor subtype is represented by the formula



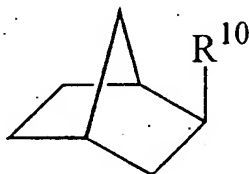
alternatively W is a bicyclic radical selected from the group consisting of



wherein R^5 , R^6 , R^7 and R^8 are selected from the group consisting of H and lower alkyl provided that at least one of R^5 and R^6 or R^6 and R^7 are $OC(R^9)C(R^9)N(R)$ to form a condensed ring with



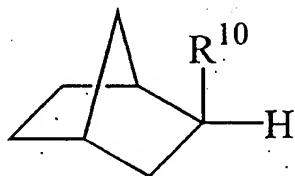
5 wherein R^9 is H, lower alkyl or oxo;
and



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wherein R^{10} is H, lower alkyl, phenyl or lower alkyl substituted phenyl, and Z is O or NH. Compounds wherein W is norbornyl are disclosed and claimed in commonly assigned co-pending application 09/003902, filed on
15 7 January, 1998, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

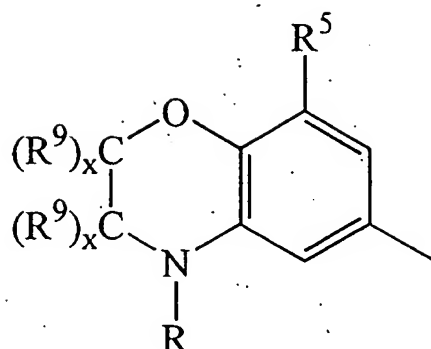
In one aspect of the invention Z may be O and W may be



and R^{10} may be selected from the group consisting of H, phenyl and o-methylphenyl, e.g. R^{10} may be o-methylphenyl.

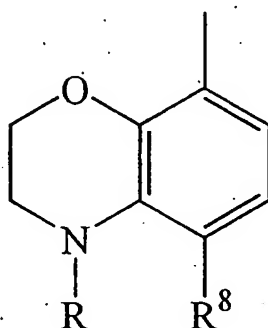
In another aspect of the invention W may be

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wherein Z may be NR, R may be methyl or hydrogen, one of $(R^9)_x$ may be H and R^5 may be H.

Alternatively, W may be



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wherein R may be H and R^8 may be methyl.

It is understood that wherein a reference to lower alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl or alkynyl is made above, it is intended to mean radicals having from one to eight carbons, preferably from one to four carbon atoms.

10 Where reference to aryl is made above, it is intended to mean radicals of from six to fourteen carbon atoms, preferably from six to ten carbon atoms.

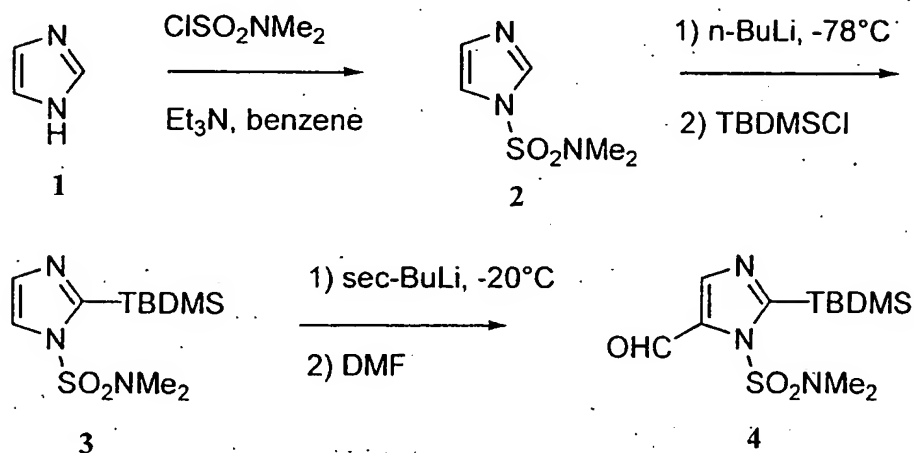
Where reference is made to halogen, fluoro and chloro are preferred.

The invention is further illustrated by the following examples (including general synthetic schemes therefore) which are illustrative of

various aspects of the invention and are not intended as limiting the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

Example A

- 5 Synthesis of 1-dimethylsulfamoyl-2-t-butyltrimethylsilyl-5-imidazolecarboxaldehyde:



Procedure -

- 10 Imidazole (1) (20.0g, 0.29 mol), triethylamine (41.0mL, 0.29 mol) and N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl chloride (31.6mL, 0.29 mol) were added to 320mL of benzene. The reaction was stirred for 48h at room temperature (rt) and then filtered. The filtrate was collected and concentrated under reduced pressure. Vacuum distillation of the crude product (~ 0.5 mmHg, 115° -
 15 118°C) afforded 38.7g (76%) of a clear and colorless oil. Upon cooling the product solidifies to give white crystals (2). 1-(Dimethylsulfamoyl)imidazole (2) (18.8g, 0.11 mol) was added to 430mL of tetrahydrofuran (THF). The solution was cooled to -78°C . A solution of n-butyl lithium (n-BuLi) in hexane (1.6M, 70.9 mL, 0.11 mol) was added dropwise to the

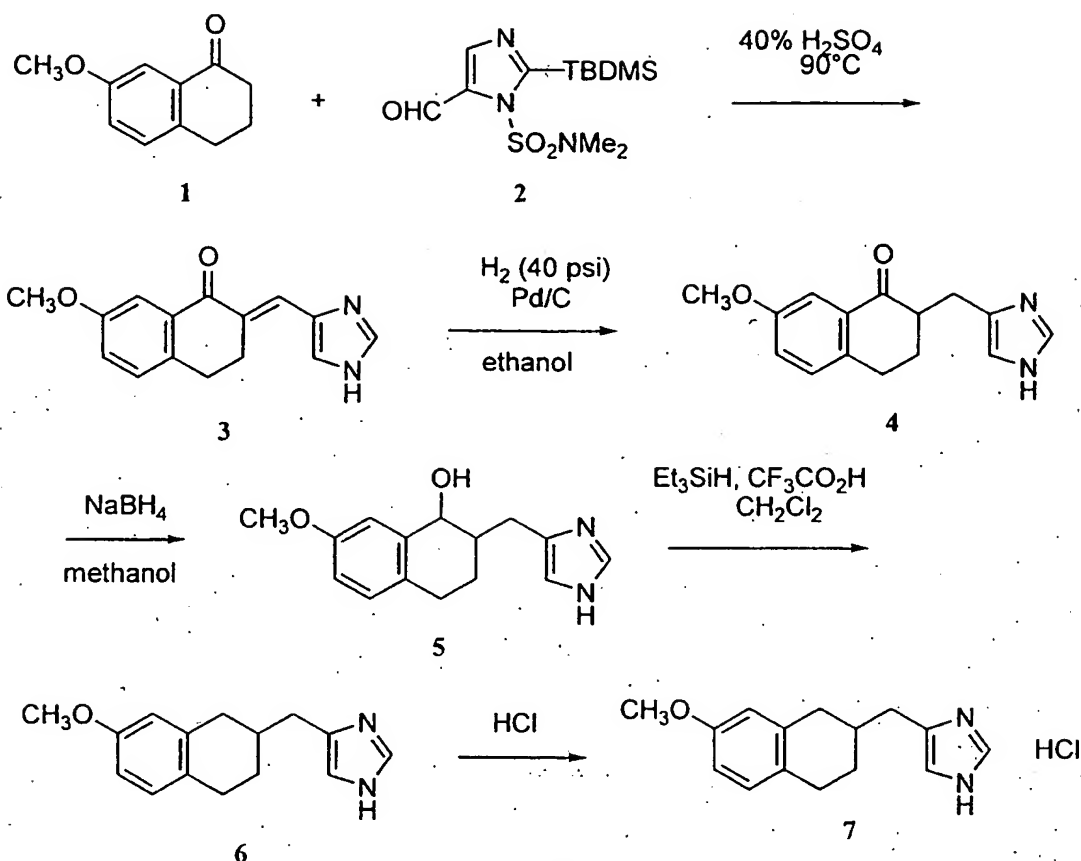
reaction flask. Upon completion, the reaction was stirred for 1h at -78°C. t-Butyldimethylsilylchloride (17.8g, 0.12 mol) in 50mL of THF was added via cannula to the reaction. After the addition was completed the reaction mixture was warmed slowly to rt and then stirred for 24h. The reaction
5 was diluted with water and the organic layer separated. The organic phase was washed with brine and then dried over sodium sulfate. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure. Column chromatography (20% ethyl acetate/ hexane as eluant) afforded a light yellow solid. Recrystallization from pentane gave 30g (94%) of white
10 crystals (3).

1-Dimethylsulfamoyl-2-t-butyldimethylsilyl imidazole (3) (5.0g, 17.3 mmol) was added to 100mL of THF. The solution was cooled to -20°C. A solution of secondary butyl lithium (s-BuLi) in hexane (1.3M, 14.6mL, 19 mmol) was added dropwise to the reaction flask. Upon completion the reaction was
15 stirred for 1h at -20°C. 8 mL of dimethylformamide (DMF) was added to the reaction and then stirred at rt for 3.5h. The reaction was diluted with water and the organic layer separated. The organic phase was washed with brine and then dried over sodium sulfate. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure. Column chromatography
20 (20% ethyl acetate/ hexane) afforded a light yellow oil. Upon cooling the product solidifies to give yellow crystals of 1-dimethylsulfamoyl-2-t-butyldimethylsilyl-5- imidazolecarboxaldehyde (4).

Example B-1

Procedure for Preparation of 4(5)-(7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, hydrogen chloride salt:
25

17



Procedure -

7-Methoxy-1-tetralone (1) (1.5g, 8.5 mmol) and 1-dimethylsulfamoyl-2-t-butyl-5-imidazolecarboxaldehyde (2) (2.7g, 8.5 mmol) were added to 8.5 mL of a 40% solution of sulfuric acid. The reaction was heated for 24h at 90°C. After cooling to rt, the reaction was made basic with excess concentrated ammonium hydroxide. The mixture was extracted twice with THF. The organic layers were combined and washed with brine. The organic layer was separated and dried over sodium sulfate. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure to afford 2.7g of a yellow solid (3) comprising 3-(3H-imidazole-

4(5)ylmethylene)-7-methoxy chroman-4-one. The crude product was suspended in 100mL of ethanol and a palladium on carbon catalyst (10%, 0.27g) added. The mixture was shaken in a Parr hydrogenator apparatus while under 40 psi of hydrogen. After 19h the reaction mixture was filtered
5 through Celite and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure. Column chromatography with 7% methanol in chloroform afforded 1.05g (46%) of a tan color solid comprising 2-[3H-Imidazole-4(5)-ylmethyl]-7-methoxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-naphthalen-1-one (4)(B-1a). (4) (0.5g, 1.95 mmol) was added to 20mL of methanol. Sodium borohydride (74mg, 1.95 mmol)
10 was added to the solution. After stirring for 2.5h at rt the reaction mixture was quenched with water. The reaction mixture was then extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined and washed with brine. The organic layer was separated and dried over sodium sulfate. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure
15 to afford 0.5g of a white solid (5) comprising 2-[3H-Imidazole-4(5)-ylmethyl]-7-methoxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-naphthalen-1-ol. The crude product was dissolved in 26mL of dichloromethane. Triethylsilane (2.5mL, 15.6 mmol) and trifluoroacetic acid (4.8mL, 62.3 mmol) were added and the reaction stirred at rt for 22h. The reaction was made basic with 2N NaOH
20 and the organic layer separated and washed with brine. The solution was dried over sodium sulfate. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure. Column chromatography with 7% methanol in chloroform afforded 0.39g (83%) of a tan color oil (6). The product was dissolved in methanol and an excess of hydrogen chloride
25 (HCl) in ether was added. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield 0.3g of a tan color solid. Column chromatography with

7% methanol in chloroform afforded 0.25g (46%) of 4(5)-(7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, hydrogen chloride salt (B-1) as white crystals (7) after recrystallization from a mixture of acetone and methanol.

- 5 ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) 8.83 (s, 1H), 7.38 (s, 1H), 6.95 (d, 1H, J=8.5Hz), 6.66 (d, 1H, J=8.4Hz), 6.57 (s, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 2.71-2.81 (m, 5H), 2.43-2.52 (m, 1H), 1.90-2.14 (m, 2H), 1.40-1.51 (m, 1H).

- Following the procedure of Example B-1 various fused ring compounds are
10 reacted to yield the imidazole derivatives listed below.

Example B-2(a-d)

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 4-chromanone | (2a) 3-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethylene)chroman-4-one |
| 15 | (2b) 3-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)chroman-4-one |
| 20 | (2c) 3-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)chroman-4-ol |
| | (2d) 4(5)-chroman-3-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole |

Example B-3(a-b)

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 25 1-tetralone | (3a) 2-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-naphthalen-1-one |
| | (3b) 4(5)-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole |
| 30 | |

Example B-4(a-b)

4-methyl-1-tetralone

(4a) 4(5)-(4-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole

5

(4b) 2-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)-4-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-naphthalen-1-one

Example B-5(a-b)

10 Thiochroman

(5a) 3-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethylene)thiochroman-4-one

(5b) 3-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)thiochroman-4-one

15

Example B-6

The hydrogen chloride salt of the previous compound is prepared by step 5 of the method of Example B-1, above.

20

Thiochroman

4(5)-thiochroman-3-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole

Example B-7(a-c)

25

1-indanone

(7a) 2-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethylene)indan-1-one

(7b) 2-(3H-imidazole-4(5)-ylmethyl)indan-1-one

30

(7c) 4(5)-indan-2-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole

35

Example B-8(a-b)

- 7-methyl-1-tetralone (8a) 2-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)-7-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-naphthalen-1-one
- 5 (8b) 4(5)-(7-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole

10 The hydrogen chloride salt of this compound is prepared by the method of Example B-6.

Example B-9(a-c)

- 4-keto-4,5,6,7-tetrahydrothianaphthene (9a) 4(5)-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[b]thiophen-5-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole
- 15

The hydrogen chloride salt of this compound is prepared by the method of Example B-6.

- 20 (9b) 5-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-benzo[b]thiophen-4-one

The hydrogen chloride salt of this compound is prepared by the method of Example B-6.

- 25 (9c) 5-(octahydrobenzo[b]thiophen-5-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole

Example B-10

- 30 4,4-Dimethyl-1-tetralone 4(5)-(4,4-dimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole

Example B-11(a-b)

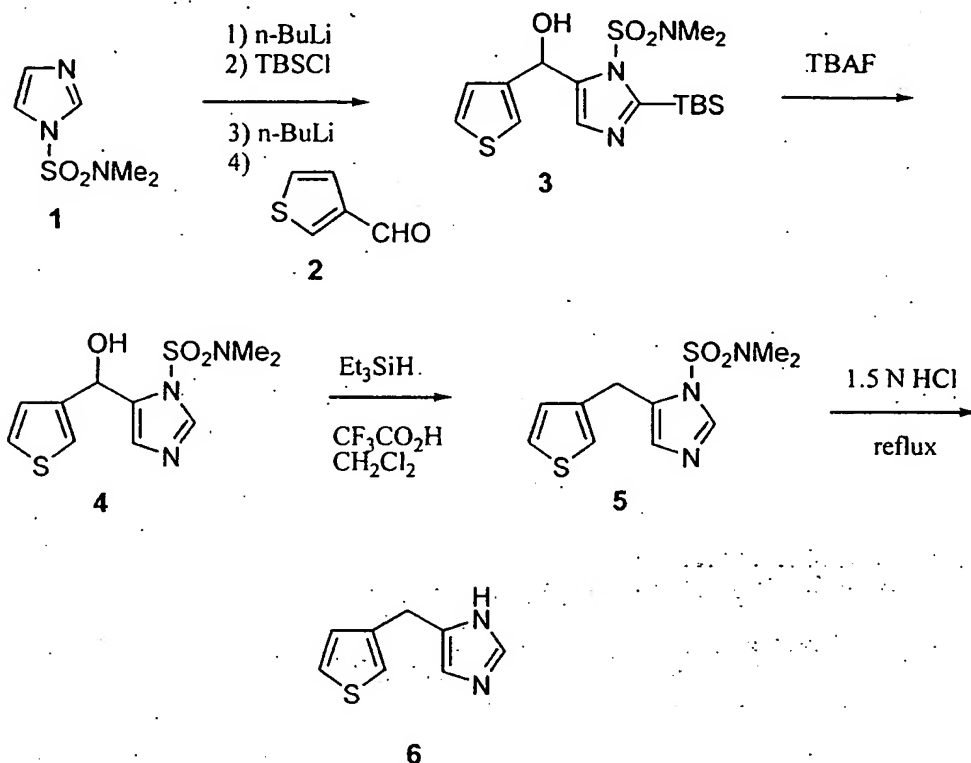
- 35 1-Benzosuberone (11a) 4(5)-(6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-benzocyclohepten-6-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole

(11b) 6-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethylene)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydrobenzocyclohepten-5-one

5

Example C-1

Procedure for Preparation of 4(5)-thiophen-3-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole :



Procedure -

1-(Dimethylsulfonyl)imidazole (1) (2.0g, 11.4 mmol) is taken up in 42mL of anhydrous THF and cooled to -78°C . n-BuLi (6.6mL, 10.6 mmol) is added dropwise to the solution of (1). The resultant solution is stirred at -78°C for 30 min. Tert-butyldimethylsilylchloride (TBSCl) (1.6g, 10.6 mmol) in 8mL of THF is added to the reaction. The reaction is warmed to rt and stirred overnight. The next day the reaction is cooled to -20°C and 7.3mL

(11.6 mmol) of n-BuLi added. After stirring at -20°C for 45 min, 3-thiophene carboxaldehyde (2) (1.0 mL, 11.6 mmol) is added to the reaction mixture. Then reaction is warmed to rt and stirred overnight. The next day the reaction is quenched with water and diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed with water followed by brine. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (2:5 ethyl acetate/ hexane) affords 3.0 g (7.5 mmol) of 2-(t-butyl dimethylsilyl)-5-(hydroxythiophen-2-ylmethyl)imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (3). (3) (1.5 g, 3.74 mmol) is taken up in 37 mL of THF. A 1 M solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (TBAF) in THF (4.1 mL, 4.1 mmol) is added dropwise to the solution of (3). The reaction is stirred overnight at rt. The next day the reaction is quenched with water and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed with water followed by brine. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. 0.94 g (3.3 mmol) of 5-(hydroxythiophen-2-ylmethyl)imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (4) is recovered. (4) (0.5 g, 1.74 mmol) is taken up in 23 mL of dichloromethane, to the solution is added 2.2 mL (13.9 mmol) of triethylsilane and 4.3 mL (55.7 mmol) of trifluoroacetic acid. The reaction is stirred at rt overnight and then quenched with water and neutralized with solid sodium bicarbonate. The organic layer is washed with water followed by brine. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography using a 1:1 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane affords 0.42 g (1.55 mmol) of 5-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (5). (5) (0.42 g, 1.55 mmol) is taken up in 10 mL

of a 1.5N HCl solution and heated at reflux for 3h and then stirred at rt overnight. The reaction is diluted with ethyl acetate, neutralized with solid sodium bicarbonate and then made basic with 2N NaOH. The organic layer is washed with water followed by brine. The organic phase is dried
5 over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography using a 10:1 mixture of chloroform and methanol affords 0.17g (1.0 mmol) of 4(5)-thiophen-3-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole (6) (C-1).

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.25-7.27 (m, 1H), 6.96-7.01 (m,
10 2H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 3.98 (s, 2H).

Example C-2

The 2-carboxaldehyde isomer of 3-thiophene carboxaldehyde is substituted into the method of Example C-1 to yield 4(5)-thiophen-2-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole

15 Example C-3

5-Methyl-2-thiophene carboxaldehyde of 3-thiophene carboxaldehyde is substituted into the method of Example C-1 to yield 4(5)-(5-methylthiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole

Example C-4

20 5-Chloro-2-thiophene carboxaldehyde of 3-thiophene carboxaldehyde is substituted into the method of Example C-1 to yield 4(5)-(5-chlorothiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole

Example C-5

2-Furan carboxaldehyde is substituted into the method of Example C-1 to
25 yield 4 (5)-furan-2-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole

Example C-6

3-Furan carboxaldehyde is substituted into the method of Example C-1 to yield 4(5)-furan-3-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole

Example C-7

5-Methyl-2-furan carboxaldehyde is substituted into the method of
5 Example C-1 to yield 4(5)-(5-methylfuran-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole

Example C-8

Benzaldehyde is substituted into the method of Example C-1 to yield 4(5)-benzyl-1H-imidazole

Example C-9

10 2-Thianaphthene carboxaldehyde is substituted into the method of Example C-1 to yield 4(5)-benzo[b]thiophen-2-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole

Example C-10

2-Benzofuran carboxaldehyde is substituted into the method of Example C-1 to yield 4(5)-benzofuran-2-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole

15

Example C-11

5-Ethyl-2-furan carboxaldehyde is substituted into the method of Example C-1 to yield 4(5)-(5-ethylfuran-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole

Example C-12

4-Bromo-2-thiophene carboxaldehyde is substituted into the method of
20 Example C-1 to yield 4(5)-(4-bromothiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole

Example C-13

4-Phenyl-2-thiophene carboxaldehyde is substituted into the method of Example C-1 to yield 4(5)-(4-phenylthiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole

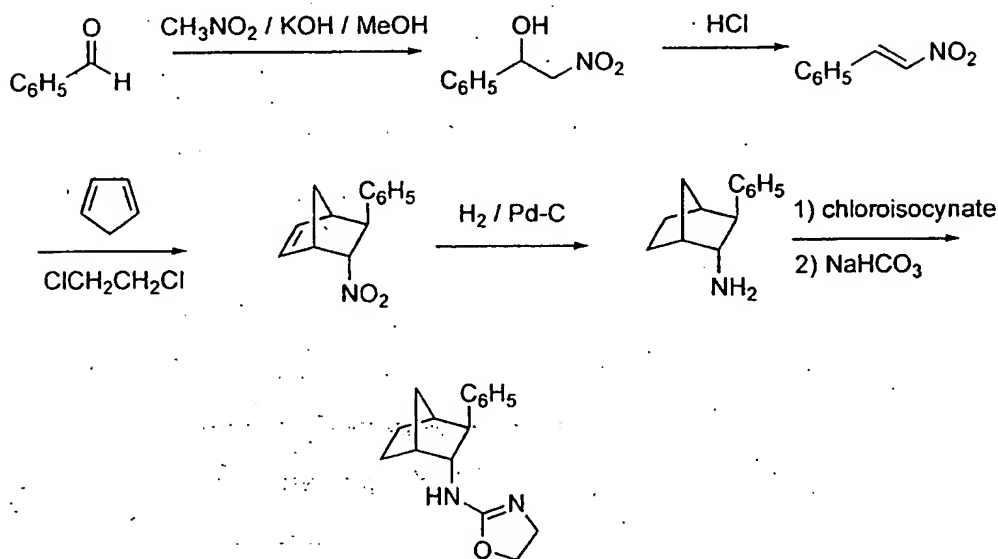
Example C-14

4-Methyl-2-thiophene carboxaldehyde is substituted into the method of Example C-1 to yield 4(5)-(4-methylthiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole,hydrochloride salt

5

Example D-1

Procedure for Preparation of oxazolidin-2-ylidene-(3-phenyl bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl) amine :



10 Procedure -

The *endo exo* relative stereochemistry of the compound was prepared, by making the β -nitrostyrene as shown above. Treatment of a methanol solution of benzaldehyde (10g, 94.3 mmole) with nitromethane (51ml, 943 mmol) in the presence of sodium hydroxide (3N in methanol to pH=8) afforded the nitro alcohol in 60% yield. Dehydration of the alcohol was effected by treatment with methanesulfonyl chloride (3.56g, 31.1mmole) followed by triethylamine (6.3g, 62.2 mmol) in

dichloromethane (35ml) to give 97% yield of product. Kugelrohr distillation was done to purify compound. Construction of the bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane skeleton was carried out in one step. The Diels-Alder reaction was conducted by warming the nitrostyrene (4.5g, 30.2 mmole) with
5 cyclopentadiene (3.98g, 60.4 mmole) in 1, 2-dichloroethane (10ml). The Diels-Alder reaction proceeds in approximately a 3:1 endo:exo nitro ratio. Both the ratio and relative stereochemistry was demonstrated through x-ray analysis. Reduction of both the nitro group and the olefin was carried out under an atmosphere of hydrogen in the presence of 10% by weight
10 palladium on charcoal. Separation of isomers was conveniently carried out at this stage using flash chromatography with 5% ammonia-saturated methanol in dichloromethane. The amine (0.7g, 3.74 mmole) was treated first with chloroethylisocyanate (0.38ml, 4.49mmole) to afford the chloroethylurea, which was then warmed in the presence of aqueous
15 NaHCO₃ solution to afford oxazolidin-2-ylidene-(3-phenyl bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl) amine (D-1) in 51% yield.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.36-1.80 (m, 6H), 2.14 (d, 1H, J=4.40Hz), 2.37 (s, 1H), 2.65 (s, 1H), 3.71-3.78 (m, 2H), 3.95-3.98 (m, 1H), 4.19-4.25 (t, 2H, J=17.15Hz, J=8.36Hz), 7.17-7.29 (m, 5H).

20

Example D-2

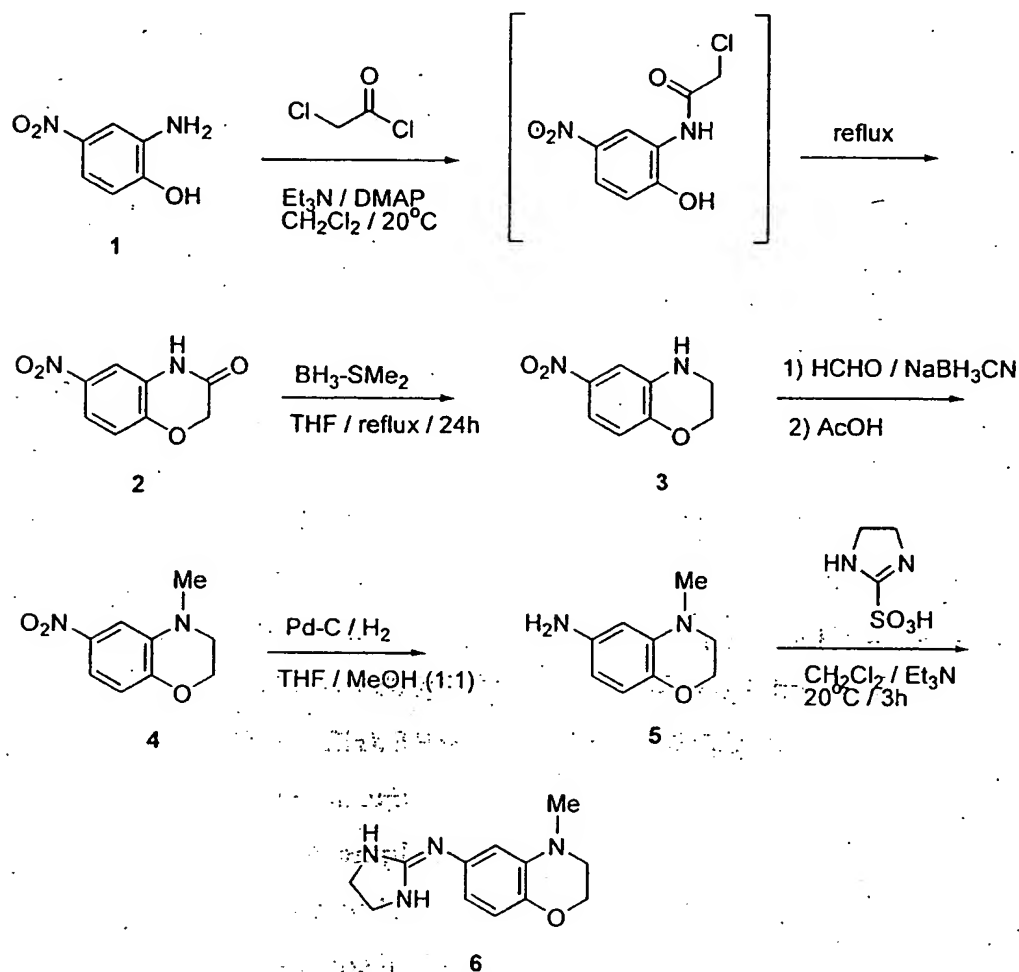
Oxazolidin-2-ylidene-(3-o-tolyl bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)amine is prepared by substituting o-methyl β-nitrostyrene in the method of D-1

Example D-3

Bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl oxazolidin-2-ylidene amine is prepared by substituting
25 nitroethene in the method of D-1

Example E-1

Procedure for Preparation of imidazolidin-2-ylidene-(4-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-6-yl)amine:



5

6

Procedure -

To 2-amino-4-nitrophenol (**1**) (4.00g, 25.95 mmol), triethylamine (15.20mL, 109.0 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.063g, 0.52 mmol) slurried in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (250mL) at 0°C under argon added

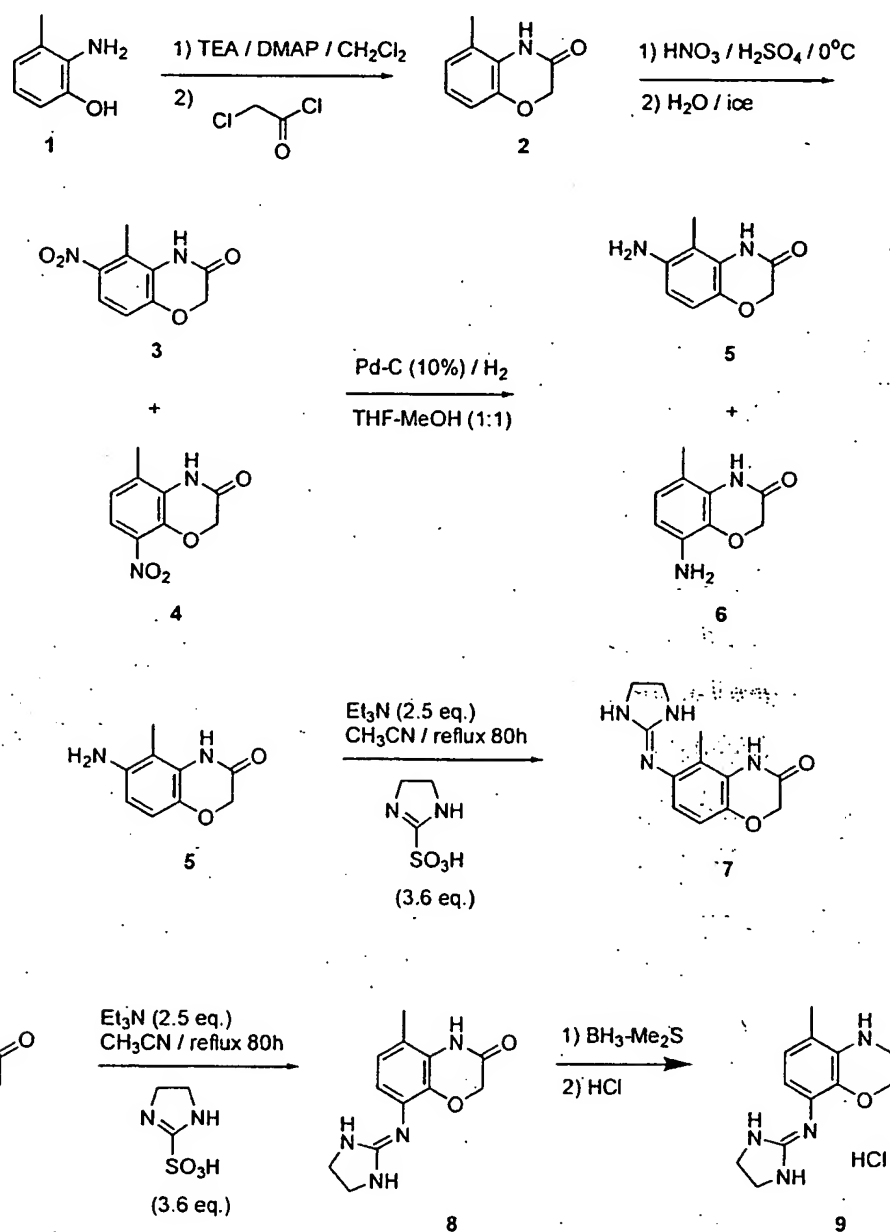
chloroacetyl chloride (2.27 mL, 28.55mmol) via syringe. After refluxing for 72h pure product was filtered off and washed with water. The mother liquor was washed successively with phosphoric acid (0.5M), saturated sodium bicarbonate, water and brine and then dried over MgSO_4 . This solution was adhered to silica and purified by flash chromatography on silica with hexane/ethyl acetate (4:6) to give additional product. The combined solids were dried in vacuo to give pure 6-nitro-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one (2) (4.12g) in 82% yield. To a slurry of (2) (1.49g, 7.65 mmol) in anhydrous THF (40mL) under argon in a 2-neck round-bottom flask equipped with a reflux condenser was added borane-dimethyl sulfide complex (15.3mL, 30.62 mmol). The mixture was heated at reflux until starting material was no longer observed via thin layer chromatography (2h). The reaction mixture was cooled to rt and carefully quenched by the dropwise addition of methanol. The resulting mixture was then refluxed an additional 10 minutes. The crude reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo and purified by flash chromatography on silica with hexane/ethyl acetate (8:2) to give pure 6-nitro-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]oxazine (3) (1.36g) as an orange solid in 99% yield. To (3) (0.032g, 0.178mmol) and formalin (37% in H_2O , 0.20 mL, 2.67 mmol) in anhydrous acetonitrile (1.5mL) at ambient temperature was added sodium cyanoborohydride (0.034g, 0.534 mmol). This solution was stirred for 30 min before adding glacial acetic acid (0.032mL, 0.534 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred an additional 16h. The organics were taken up in diethyl ether and washed successively with NaOH (2N) and brine, dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting solids were purified by flash chromatography on silica with hexane/ethyl acetate (7:3) to give

pure 4-methyl-6-nitro-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]oxazine (4) (0.031g) in 93% yield. To (4) (2.16g, 11.12 mmol) and 10% palladium on carbon (0.216g, 10 wt. %) under argon was added methanol (MeOH) (30mL) followed by THF (30mL). Hydrogen was bubbled thru the resulting slurry until no (4) remained visible by thin layer chromatography (2h). Celite was added and the mixture was filtered through a bed of celite followed by a MeOH wash. The resulting solution was concentrated in vacuo to give pure 4-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-6-ylamine (5) (1.86g) as a pale purple oil in 100% yield which was carried on without further purification. To (5) (1.86g, 11.34 mmol) and imidazoline-2-sulfonic acid (1.84g, 12.24 mmol) in anhydrous acetonitrile (50mL) under argon at 0°C was added triethylamine (3.26mL, 23.36 mmol). This solution was gradually warmed to ambient temperature and stirred for 16h. At that time an additional amount of imidazoline-2-sulfonic acid (0.86g, 5.55 mmol) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred an additional 5h. This solution was concentrated in vacuo and the residues were taken up in H₂O. The organics were extracted into CH₂Cl₂ and washed twice with NaOH and then brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting foam was purified by flash chromatography on silica with 20% methanol (saturated with ammonia) in chloroform to give pure imidazolidin-2-ylidene-(4-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-6-yl)amine (6) (E-1) (0.905g) in 34% yield. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 2.81 (s, 3H); 3.26 (t, J=8.9 Hz, 2H); 3.60 (s, 4H); 4.26 (m, 2H); 4.60 (vbrs, 2H); 6.34 (dd, J=8.2 Hz, J=2.4 Hz, 1H); 6.39 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H); 6.68 (d, J= 8.2 Hz, 1H).

25

Example F & G

Procedure for Preparation of 6-(imidazolidin-2-ylidene amino)-5-methyl-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one (F) and Imidazolidin-2-ylidene-(5-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-8-yl)amine (G):



To 2-amino-3-methylphenol (1) (14.72g, 0.120 mol), triethylamine (35.0mL, 0.251 mol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.29g, 2.39 mmol) in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (100mL) at 0°C under argon was added chloroacetyl chloride (10.0mL, 0.126 mol) dropwise via syringe. After the addition was complete the resulting solution was refluxed for 24h. The organics were washed successively with phosphoric acid (0.5M), saturated sodium bicarbonate, water and brine and then dried over MgSO_4 . The resulting solution was concentrated and taken up in THF to which ether was added. The resulting crystals were filtered off to give pure 5-methyl-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one (2) (12.30g) in 63% yield. To (2) (14.64g, 89.72 mmol) dissolved in concentrated H_2SO_4 (65 mL) at -10°C was added 70% concentrated HNO_3 (8.08g, 89.72 mmol) in concentrated H_2SO_4 (25mL) with rapid mechanical stirring at a rate whereby the internal temperature was maintained below -5°C . As soon as the addition was complete the mixture was poured onto crushed ice (500mL) and the resultant solids were filtered off and slurried in cold water (300 mL) while sufficient NaOH was added to adjust the pH to 7. The recovered yellow powder was dissolved in THF, adhered to silica and purified by flash chromatography with 60% hexane and ethyl acetate to give the nitrated product as a mixture of two regioisomers, i.e. the desired 6-substituted aromatic comprising 6-nitro-5-methyl-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one (3) (55%) and the 8-substituted by-product comprising 8-nitro-5-methyl-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one (4) (22%). These isomers are separated with difficulty at this point and were carried on to the next step as a mixture. To a mixture of (3) (1.93 g, 9.27mmol) and (4) (0.48g, 2.32 mmol) dissolved in a solution of MeOH (300mL) and THF

(300mL) under argon was added 10% palladium on carbon (1.20g). The resulting solution was subjected to H₂ at one atmosphere pressure. After 16h the catalyst was filtered off and the resulting solution was concentrated in vacuo and purified by flash chromatography on silica with 50% hexane and ethyl acetate to give 6-amino-5-methyl-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one (5) (0.96 g) in 46% yield and 8-amino-5-methyl-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one (6) (0.17 g) in 8% yield. (5) (1.20g, 6.74 mmol), imidazoline-2-sulfonic acid (2.02g, 13.48 mmol) and triethylamine (2.35mL, 16.85 mmol) were heated at reflux in anhydrous acetonitrile (50mL) under argon for 48h. At that time an additional amount of imidazoline-2-sulfonic acid (1.01g, 6.74 mmol) and triethylamine (1.41mL, 10.12 mmol) were added and the resulting mixture was stirred an additional 24h. This solution was concentrated in vacuo and the residues were taken up in a solution of CHCl₃/isopropyl alcohol (3:1) and washed successively with NaOH (1N) and brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting foam was purified by flash chromatography on silica with 20% methanol saturated with ammonia in chloroform to give 6-(imidazolidin-2-ylideneamino)-5-methyl-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one (7) (0.42g) as a foam in 27% yield along with 55% recovered starting material. The HCl salt was recrystallized from a mixture of ethanol and diethyl ether (EtOH/Et₂O) to give fine white needles.

¹H NMR (DMSO): 2.10 (s, 3H); 3.59 (s, 4H); 4.53 (s, 2H); 6.83 (d, J=8.6 Hz, 1H); 6.90 (d, J= 8.6 Hz, 1H); 8.07 (brs, 2H); 10.15 (vbrs, 1H); 10.42 (s, 1H).

(6) (0.222 g, 1.35mmol), imidazoline-2-sulfonic acid (0.223 g, 1.49mmol) and triethylamine (0.415 mL, 2.98mmol) were heated at 95°C in anhydrous acetonitrile (10 mL) in a sealed tube for 2h. At that time an additional

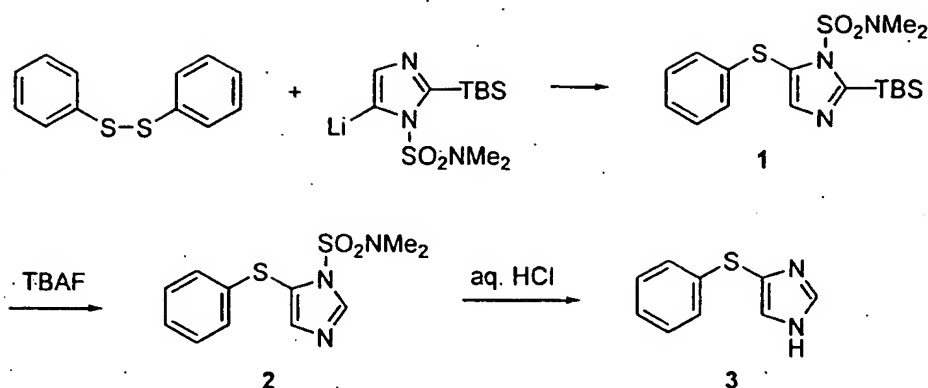
amount of imidazoline-2-sulfonic acid (0.112 g, 0.75mmol) was added and the reaction was continued for an additional 16 h. This solution was concentrated in vacuo and the residues were taken up in a solution of CHCl_3 /isopropyl alcohol (3:1) and washed successively with NaOH (2N) and brine, dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting oil was recrystallized from CHCl_3 to give pure 6-(imidazolidin-2-ylideneamino)-5-methyl-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one (8) (F) (0.048 g) as a white powder in 15% yield along with 35% recovered starting material. To a slurry of (8), (0.08 g, 0.321mmol) in anhydrous THF (50 mL) under argon in a 3-neck round-bottom flask equipped with reflux condenser was added borane-dimethyl sulfide complex (0.48 mL, 0.936mmol). The mixture was heated at reflux until starting material was no longer observed via thin layer chromatography (3 h). The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and carefully quenched by the dropwise addition of methanol. The crude reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo and purified by flash chromatography on silica using 20% methanol saturated with ammonia/chloroform to give imidazolidin-2-ylidene-(5-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-8-yl)amine (9) (G) (0.03 g) as the HCl salt in 37% yield.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 2.07 (s, 3H); 3.46 (t, $J=4.3\text{Hz}$, 2H); 3.55 (s, 4H); 4.24 (t, $J=4.3\text{Hz}$, 2H); 5.60 to 5.95 (vbrs, 2H); 6.44 (d, $J=8.0\text{ Hz}$, 1H); 6.57 (d, $J=8.0\text{ Hz}$, 1H).

Example H

Procedure for Preparation of 4(5)-phenylsulfanyl-1H-imidazole :

35



Procedure -

1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)imidazole (1.5g, 8.6 mmol) was taken up in 28mL of THF. The solution was cooled to -78°C and n-BuLi (5.4mL, 8.6 mmol) added dropwise via syringe. After stirring at -78°C for 1h TBSCl (1.3g, 8.56 mmol) in 10mL of THF was added. The bath was removed and the reaction allowed to warm-up to rt. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to -20°C and n-BuLi (5.4 mL, 8.6 mmol) added. After 45 min phenyldisulfide (1.9g, 8.6 mmol) in 8mL of THF was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 48h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated ammonium chloride and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was collected and washed with water and then brine. The solution was dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (2.5% EtOAc/hexane) afforded 2.8g (7.0 mmol) of 2-(t-butyldimethylsilyl)-5-phenylsulfanylimidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (1) as a yellow color oil. The compound (1) (2.8g, 7.0 mmol) was dissolved in THF and the solution cooled to 0°C. TBAF (7.0mL, 7.0 mmol) was added dropwise to the solution. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at rt. The next day the reaction was quenched with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The

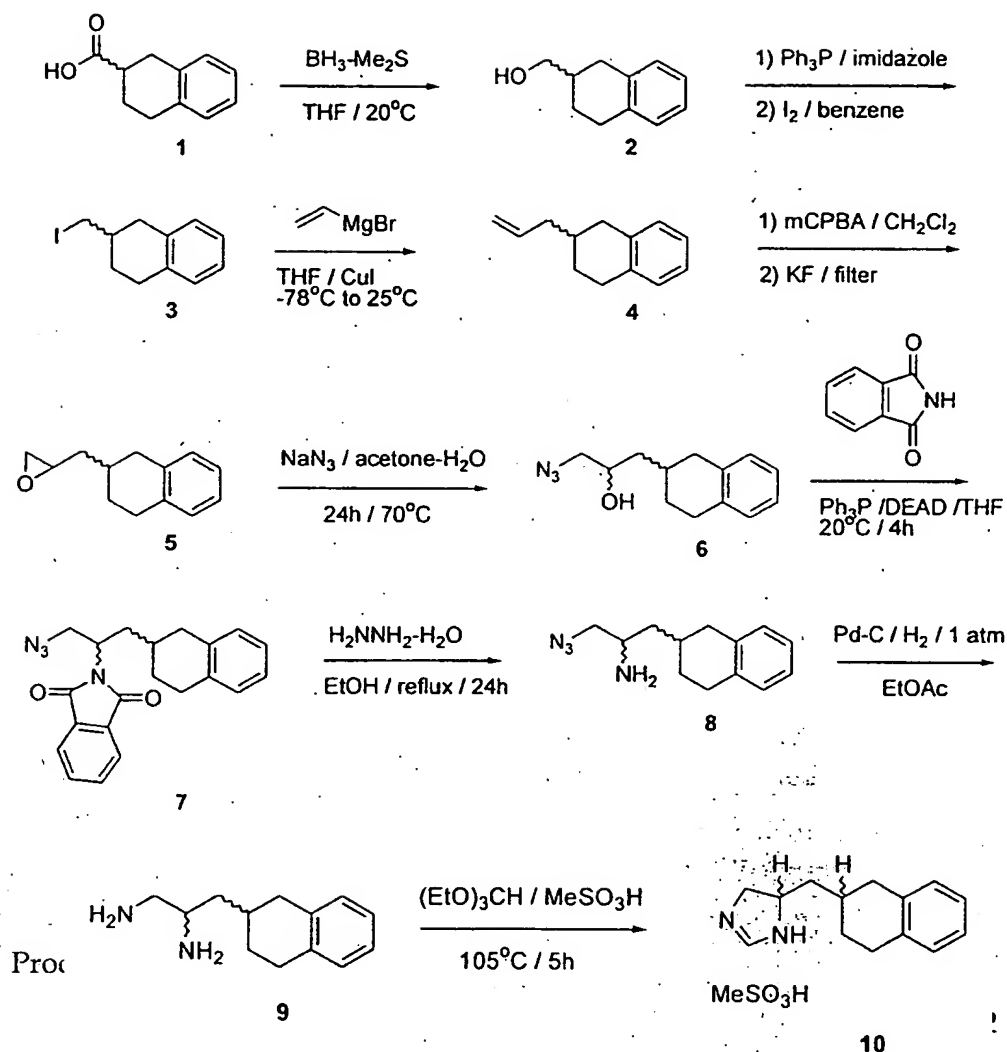
- organic layer was washed with water followed by brine. The solution was dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (50% EtOAc/hexane) afforded 474mg of 5-phenylsulfanylimidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (2) and 290mg of
- 5 5-phenylsulfanyl-1H-imidazole (3) (H). The 478mg of (2) was added to 2N HCl and the solution heated at reflux for 2h. The reaction mixture was made basic with 2N NaOH and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water followed by brine. The solution was dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure.
- 10 Flash chromatography (EtOAc) afforded (3) as a white crystalline solid. A combined total of 360mg (2.0 mmol) of (3) is recovered.
- ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.37 (s, 1H), 7.19-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.07-7.11 (m, 3H).

15

Example I

Procedure for Preparation of 4(5)-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole, methane sulfonic acid salt:

37



mmol in anhydrous THF (250mL) at 20°C under argon was added 3.26 mL (32.90 mmol) borane-dimethylsulfide ($\text{BH}_3\text{-Me}_2\text{S}$) via syringe. After stirring for 16h MeOH (4mL) was added and the mixture was warmed to 55°C until no more gas was evolved. The mixture was concentrated to an oil, taken up in Et_2O and washed successively with 2M phosphoric acid, saturated sodium bicarbonate, water and brine and then dried over MgSO_4 and reconcentrated. The resulting oil was purified by high vacuum

Kugelrohr at 150°C to give pure alcohol (1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)methanol (2) (4.09g) in 93% yield. To triphenylphosphine (10.179g, 38.809 mmol) and imidazole (2.64g, 38.809 mmol) in anhydrous benzene (175mL) was added the iodine (8.60g, 33.865 mmol) in benzene (75mL) with
5 rapid stirring followed by (2) in benzene (50mL). After 3h the solids were filtered off and the filtrate was reduced in vacuo to a volume of 50mL to which was added hexane (200mL). The resultant solids were filtered off and the filtrate was washed successively with water and brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting oil was purified by flash
10 chromatography on silica with hexane to give pure 2-iodomethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene (3) (6.239g) in 90% yield. To (3) (10.02 g, 36.85 mmol) and CuI (1.41g, 7.37 mmol) in anhydrous THF (50mL) at -78°C under argon was added vinylmagnesium bromide (1M in THF, 73.70mL, 73.70 mmol) slowly at a speed at which no color developed. This solution was
15 allowed to warm to 0°C and stirred for 6h. The resulting mixture was recooled to -40°C and quenched by the careful addition of 2M phosphoric acid (35mL). This solution was diluted with 100mL water and extracted with hexanes. The organic fractions were washed successively with water and brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting oil
20 was purified by flash chromatography on silica with hexane to give 2-allyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene (4) (5.618g) in 88% yield. (4) (5.615g, 32.645 mmol) and meta-chloroperbenzoic acid (m-CPBA) (14.08g, 81.613 mmol) were stirred in anhydrous methylene chloride (50mL) for 16h. The solids were filtered off and potassium fluoride KF (5.11g, 88.142 mmol) was
25 added and this mixture was stirred an additional hour. The solids were filtered off and the reaction was concentrated in vacuo. The resulting oil

was purified by flash chromatography on silica with 5% ethyl acetate in hexane to give 2-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)oxirane (5) (5.41g) in 88% yield. To (5) (1.626g, 8.649 mmol) in a solution of acetone (20mL) and water (5mL) was added sodium azide (1.97g, 30.271 mmol).

- 5 This solution was warmed to 85°C and stirred for 48h. The solution was concentrated in vacuo and the residues were taken up in CHCl_3 and washed successively with water and brine, dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting oil was purified by flash chromatography on silica with 30% ethyl acetate in hexane to give pure 1-azido-3-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)propan-2-ol (6) (1.762g) in 88% yield. A mixture of (6) (1.88g, 8.140 mmol), triphenylphosphine (2.67g, 10.173 mmol), phthalimide (1.50g, 10.173 mmol), diethyl azodicarboxylate (DEAD) (1.77g, 10.173 mmol) were stirred in anhydrous THF (50mL) for 4h. This solution was concentrated in vacuo, taken up in a solution of hexane (25mL) and ether (25mL) and stirred for 16h. The solids were filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. The resulting oil was purified by flash chromatography on silica with 20% ethyl acetate in hexane to give 2-[1-azidomethyl-2-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)ethyl]isoindole-1,3-dione (7) (2.487g) contaminated with a small amount of impurity which was carried on without further purification. A mixture of (7) (3.93g, 10.917 mmol) and hydrazine (0.680mL, 21.833 mmol) were heated in ethanol (60mL) at reflux for 16h. The solids were filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. The residues were purified by flash chromatography on silica with 5% MeOH in CH_2Cl_2 to give 1-azidomethyl-2-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)ethylamine (8) (2.057g) in 88% yield. A mixture of (8) (2.056g, 8.940 mmol) and 10% palladium on carbon (0.260

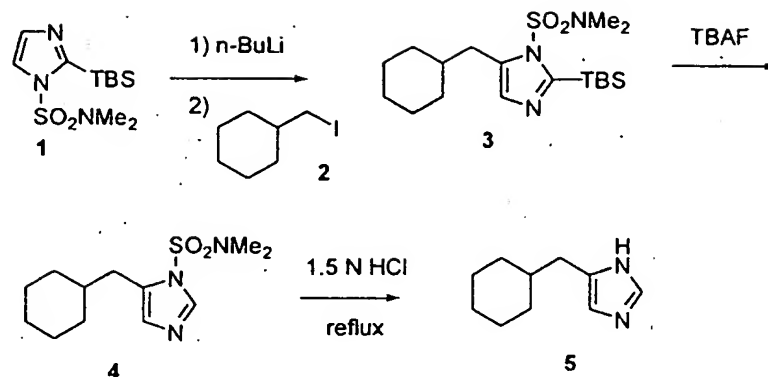
g) were stirred in MeOH (30mL) under 1 atmosphere of hydrogen for 16h. The solids were filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. The residues were purified by flash chromatography on silica with 10% ammonia saturated MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ to give 3-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-naphthalen-2-yl)propane-1,2-dione (9) (1.557g) in 85% yield. A mixture of (9) (0.590g, 2.892 mmol) and methanesulfonic acid (0.980mL, 14.460 mmol) were heated in triethylorthoformate (10mL) at 105°C 3h. The reaction was concentrated in vacuo and the solids were filtered off. Subsequent recrystallization of these solids from a mixture of MeOH and ether gave pure 4(5)-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole, methane sulfonic acid salt (I) (0.435g) in 48% yield.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.37 to 1.56 (m, 1H); 1.56 to 1.70 (m, 1H); 1.80 to 2.02 (m, 2H); 2.32 to 2.55 (m, 2H); 2.72 (s, 3H); 2.75 to 2.95 (m, 3H); 3.48 to 3.59 (m, 1H); 3.93 to 4.08 (m, 1H); 4.31 to 4.47 (m, 1H); 7.00 to 7.20 (m, 4H); 8.46 (s, 1H); 10.04 (s, 1H); 10.35 (brs, 1H).

Example J-1

20 Procedure for Preparation of 4(5)-cyclohexylmethyl-1H-imidazole :

41



Procedure -

- 2-Tert-butyldimethylsilyl-1-dimethylsulfonylimidazole (1) (4.1g, 14.2 mmol) is taken up in 47 mL of anhydrous THF and cooled to -20°C . n-BuLi (8.9 mL, 14.2 mmol) is added dropwise to the solution of (1). The resultant solution is stirred at -20°C for 45 min. Cyclohexylmethyl iodide (2) (3.14g, 14 mmol) is then added dropwise to the reaction mixture. Then reaction is warmed to rt and stirred overnight. The next day the reaction is quenched with saturated ammonium chloride and diluted with water. The mixture is extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 100 mL). The organic layers are combined and washed with water followed by brine. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (4:1 ethyl acetate/ hexane) affords 2.26g (5.6 mmol) of 5-cyclohexylmethyl-2-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-1-dimethylsulfonylimidazole (3). (3) (2.26g, 5.6 mmol) is taken up in 56 mL of THF and cooled to 0°C . A 1M solution of TBAF in THF (5.6 mL, 5.6 mmol) is added dropwise to the solution of (3). The reaction is warmed to rt and stirred overnight. The next day the reaction is quenched with water

and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed with water followed by brine. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (1:1 ethyl acetate/ hexane) affords 1.2g (4.42 mmol) of 5-cyclohexylmethyl -
5 1-dimethylsulfamoyl imidazole (4). (4) (1.2g, 4.42 mmol) is taken up in 25 mL of a 1.5N HCl solution and heated at reflux for 2h. The reaction is cool to rt and diluted with ethyl acetate. The mixture is brought to pH 13 with 2N NaOH and then extracted with chloroform (4 x 100 mL). The organic layers are combined and washed with water followed by brine. The
10 organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (9:1 chloroform/ methanol) affords 700 mg (4.27 mmol) of 4(5)-cyclohexylmethyl-1H-imidazole (5) (J-1).
 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 0.92 to 1.0 (m, 2H); 1.16 to 1.26 (m, 3H); 1.57 to 1.73 (m, 6H); 2.48 (d, J=6.9 Hz, 2H); 6.77 (s, 1H); 7.56 (s, 1H)

15

Example J-2

(S)-2-iodomethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene is substituted into the method of Example J-1 to yield (S)-4(5)-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole. (S)-2-iodomethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene was prepared from (S)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthoic acid. (S)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthoic acid was prepared from the resolution of 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthoic acid (*J. Med. Chem.* 1983, 26, 328-334)

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Example J-3

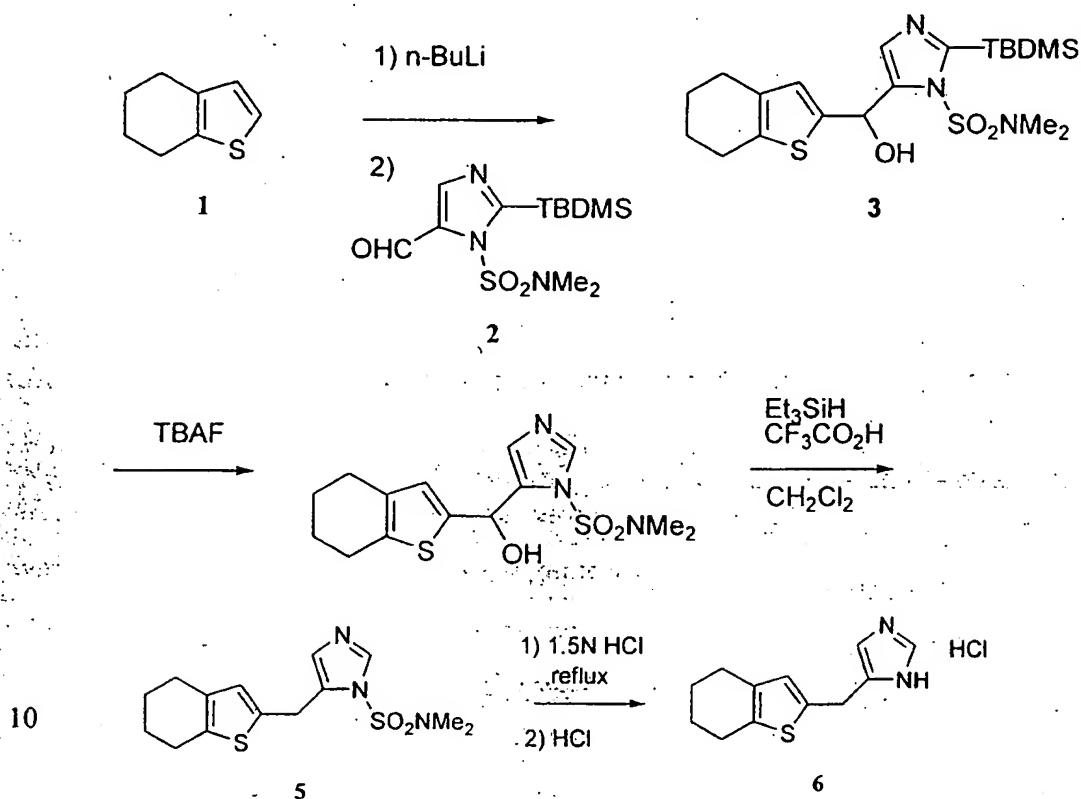
(R)-2-iodomethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene is substituted into the method of Example J-1 to yield (R)-4(5)-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole. (R)-2-iodomethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene was prepared from (R)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthoic acid. (R)-1,2,3,4-

25

tetrahydro-2-naphthoic acid was prepared from the resolution of 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthoic acid (*J. Med. Chem.* 1983, 26, 328-334)

Example K-1

- 5 Procedure for Preparation of 4(5)-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[b]thiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole :



Procedure -

4,5,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[b]thiophene (1) (2.1g, 15 mmol) is taken up in 75mL of anhydrous THF and cooled to -78°C . $n\text{-BuLi}$ (6.0mL, 15 mmol) is added dropwise to the solution of (1). The resultant solution is stirred at -78°C for 60 min. 1-Dimethylsulfamoyl-2-t-butyldimethylsilyl-5-

imidazolecarboxaldehyde (2) (4.8g, 15 mmol) in 25mL of THF is added to the reaction. The reaction is warmed to rt and stirred for 2h before being quenched with water and diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed with water followed by brine. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (1:3 ethyl acetate/ hexane) affords 5.2g (11 mmol) of 2-(tert-butyldimethylsilyl)-5-[hydroxy-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[b]thiophen-2-yl)methyl]imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (3). (3) (5.2g, 11.3 mmol) is taken up in 57mL of THF. A 1M solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (TBAF) in THF (11.3mL, 11.3 mmol) is added dropwise to the solution of (3). The reaction is stirred for 1h 15min reaction before being quenched with water and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed with water followed by brine. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Recrystallization from hexane/ethyl acetate affords 5-[hydroxy-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[b]thiophen-2-yl)methyl]imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (4) (2.1g, 6.2 mmol). An additional 2g of the crude product is also recovered. (4) (2.0g, 5.9 mmol) is taken up in 78mL of dichloromethane, to the solution is added 7.5 mL (46.9 mmol) of triethylsilane and 14.4 mL (0.19 mol) of trifluoroacetic acid. The reaction is stirred at rt overnight and then quenched with water and neutralized with 2N NaOH. The organic layer is washed with water followed by brine. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography using a 1:1 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane affords 0.75g (2.3 mmol) of 5-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[b]thiophen-2-ylmethyl)imidazole-1-sulfonic acid

- dimethylamide (5). (5) (0.42g, 1.55 mmol) is taken up in 15mL of a 1.5N HCl solution and heated at reflux for 2h and then stirred at rt overnight. The reaction is diluted with ethyl acetate, neutralized with 2N NaOH. The organic layer is washed with water followed by brine. The organic phase is
- 5 dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The crude product is dissolved in methanol and an excess of HCl in ether is added. Solvent is removed under reduced pressure to afford 0.6g (2.3 mmol) of 4(5)-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[b]thiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole (6) (K-1).
- 10 ¹H NMR (CD₃OD): 8.80 (s, 1H); 7.34 (s, 1H); 6.57 (s, 1H); 4.18 (s, 2H); 2.65 to 2.69 (m, 2H); 2.51 to 2.55 (m, 2H); 1.74 to 1.83 (m, 4H)

Example K-2

2-(Tert-butyl) furan is substituted into the method of Example K-1 to yield 4(5)-(5-tert-butylfuran-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole

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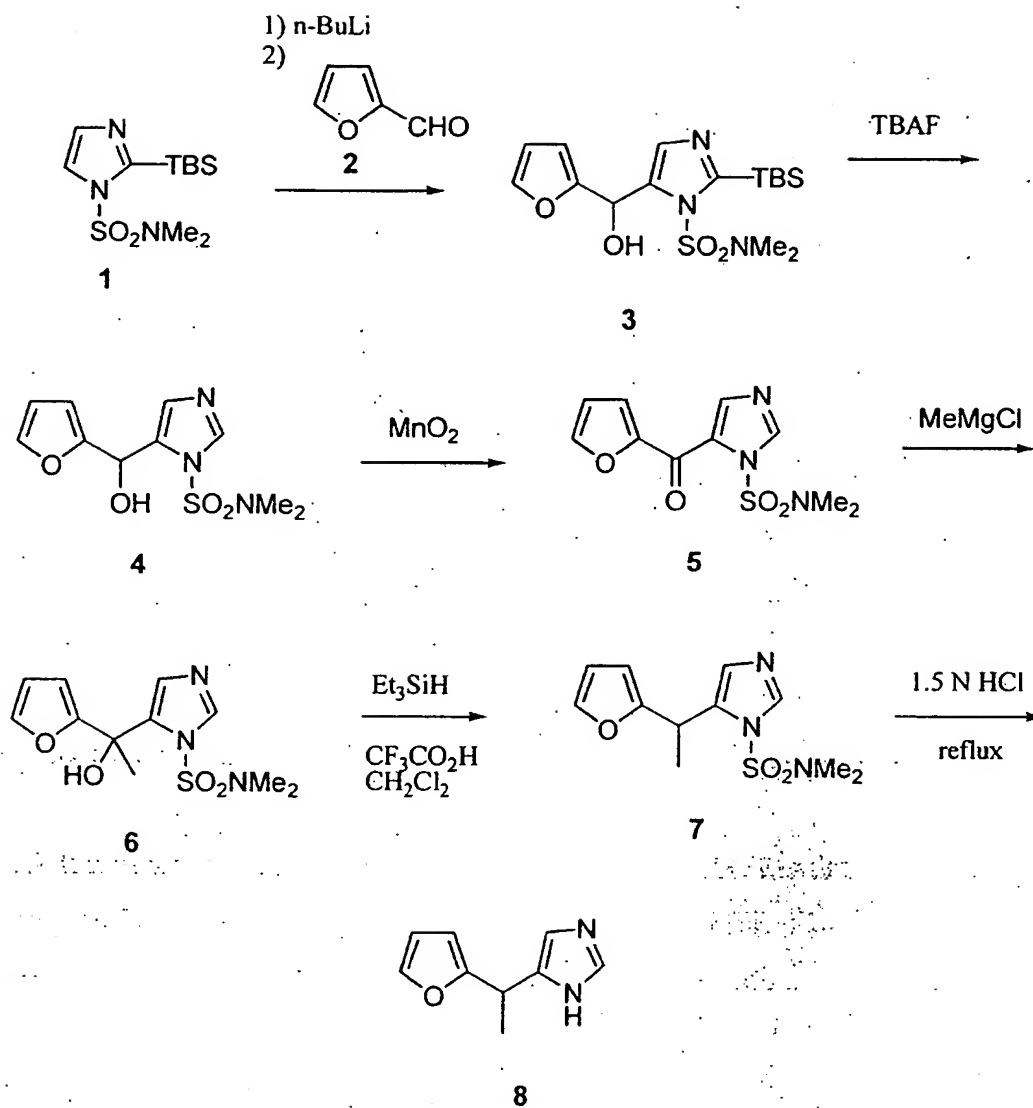
Example K-3

5,6-Dihydro-4H-thieno[2,3-b]thiopyran is substituted into the method of Example K-1 to yield 4(5)-(5,6-dihydro-4H-thieno[2,3-b]thiopyran-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole

Example L

- 20 Procedure for Preparation of 4(5)-(1-furan-2-ylethyl)-1H-imidazole:

46



Procedure -

2-(Tert-butyldimethylsilyl)-1-(dimethylsulfamoyl)imidazole (**1**) (3.3 g, 11.4 mmol) is taken up in 38mL of anhydrous THF and cooled to -78°C. n-BuLi (7.2mL, 11.4 mmol) is added dropwise to the solution of (**1**). The resultant solution is stirred at -78°C for 30 min. 2-Furfural (**2**) (0.94mL, 11.4 mmol) is added to the reaction. The reaction is warmed to rt and stirred

overnight. The next day the reaction is quenched with saturated ammonium chloride and diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed with water followed by brine. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (4:1 ethyl acetate/ hexane) affords 4.4g (11.4 mmol) of 2-(t-butyl dimethylsilyl)-5-(furan-2-ylhydroxy-methyl)imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (3). (3) (4.4g, 11.4 mmol) is taken up in 110mL of THF and cool to 0°C. A 1M solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (TBAF) in THF (11.4mL, 11.4 mmol) is added dropwise to the solution of (3). The reaction is stirred overnight at rt. The next day the reaction is quenched with water and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed with water followed by brine. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. 3.9g of crude 5-(furan-2-ylhydroxymethyl)imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (4) is recovered. (4) (1.0g, 3.7 mmol) is taken up in 37mL of dichloromethane, to the solution is added 1.6g (18.5 mmol) of manganese dioxide. The reaction is stirred at rt overnight and then filtered through celite. The eluent is collected and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography using a 1:1 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane affords 0.69g (2.6 mmol) of 5-(furan-2-ylcarbonyl)imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (5). (5) (0.69g, 2.6 mmol) is taken up in 26mL of THF. The solution is cool to -78°C. 1.7mL (5.1 mmol) of a 3M solution of methylmagnesium chloride is added. After stirring at -78°C for 1.5h reaction is warmed to rt and stirred for an additional hour. The reaction is quenched with water and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed with water followed by brine. The organic phase is dried

over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure.

Crystallization from ether/hexane affords 0.39g (1.4 mmol) of 5-(1-furan-2-yl-1-hydroxyethyl)imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (6). An additional 0.19g of (6) is recovered. (6) (0.58g, 2.0 mmol) is taken up in

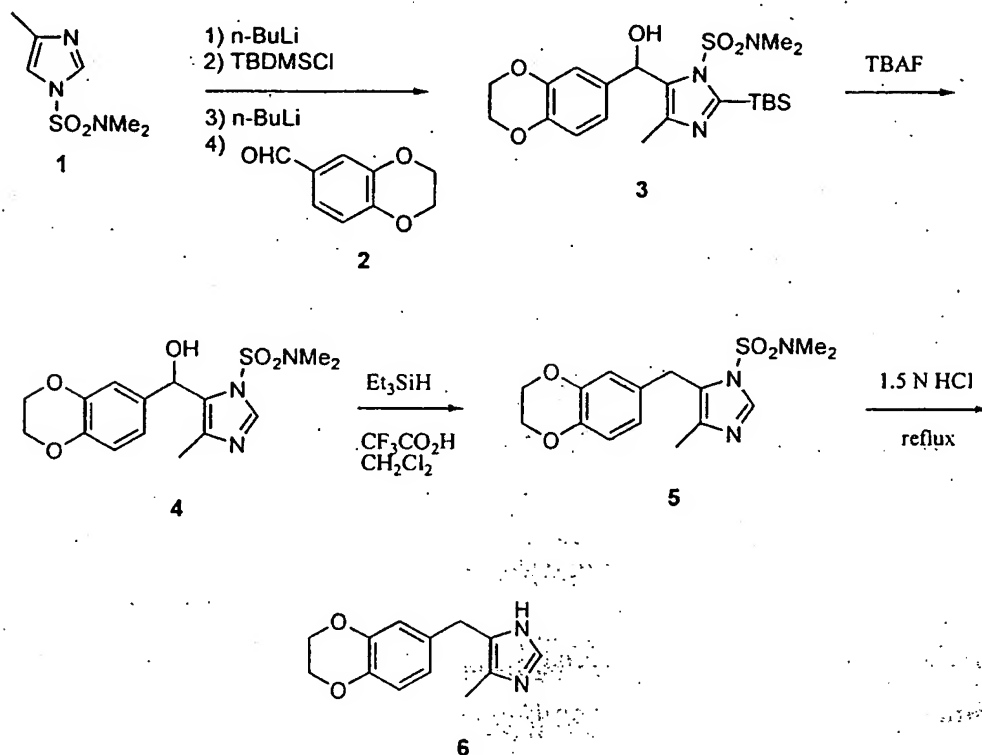
- 5 27mL of dichloromethane, to the solution is added 2.6 mL (16.3 mmol) of triethylsilane and 5.5 mL (71.4 mmol) of trifluoroacetic acid. The reaction is stirred at rt overnight and then quenched with water and neutralized with solid sodium bicarbonate. The organic layer is washed with water followed by brine. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent
10 removed under reduced pressure.

Flash chromatography using a 2:1 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane affords 0.53g (2.0 mmol) of 5-(1-furan-2-ylethyl)imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (7). (7) (0.34g, 1.3 mmol) is taken up in 10mL of a 1.5N HCl solution and heated at reflux for 30min and then stirred at rt overnight.

- 15 The reaction is diluted with ethyl acetate and then made basic with 2N NaOH. The organic layer is washed with water followed by brine. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (10:1 chloroform/methanol) affords 0.1g (0.62 mmol) of 4(5)-(1-furan-2-ylethyl)-1H-imidazole (8) (L).
20 ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.56 (m, 1H), 7.33-7.34 (m, 1H), 6.81 (m, 1H), 6.29-6.31 (m, 1H), 6.06-6.07 (m, 1H), 4.22 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.63 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Example M

Procedure for Preparation of 4(5)-(2,3-dihydrobenzo[1,4]dioxin-6-ylmethyl)-4-methyl-1H-imidazole :



Procedure -

4-Methyl-1-(dimethylsulfamoyl)imidazole (**1**) (2.0g, 10.6 mmol) is taken up in 42mL of anhydrous THF and cooled to -78°C . *n*-BuLi (6.6mL, 10.6 mmol) is added dropwise to the solution of (**1**). The resultant solution is stirred at -78°C for 30 min. Tert-butyldimethylsilylchloride (TBSCl) (1.6g, 10.6 mmol) in 10mL of THF is added to the reaction. The reaction is warmed to rt and stirred overnight. The next day the reaction is cooled to -20°C and 7.3mL (11.6 mmol) of *n*- BuLi added. After stirring at -20°C for 30 min, 1,4-

benzodioxan-6-carboxaldehyde (2) (1.92g, 11.7 mmol) in 10mL of THF is added to the reaction mixture. Then reaction is warmed to rt and stirred for 3h. The reaction is quenched with water and diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed with water followed by brine. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (1:2 ethyl acetate/ hexane) affords 3.9g (8.4 mmol) of 2-(t-butyl dimethylsilyl)-5-[(2,3-dihydro benzo[1,4]dioxin-6-yl)hydroxymethyl]-4-methylimidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (3). (3) (1.0g, 2.14 mmol) is taken up in 21mL of THF. A 1M solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (TBAF) in THF (2.35mL, 2.35 mmol) is added dropwise to the solution of (3). The reaction is stirred for 30min at rt. The reaction is quenched with water and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed with water followed by brine. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography using ethyl acetate as eluant affords 0.75g (2.12 mmol) 5-[(2,3-dihydrobenzo[1,4]dioxin-6-yl)hydroxymethyl]-4-methylimidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (4). (4) (0.75g, 2.12 mmol) is taken up in 28mL of dichloromethane, to the solution is added 2.7mL (17.0 mmol) of triethylsilane and 5.2mL (67.8 mmol) of trifluoroacetic acid. The reaction is stirred at rt overnight and then quenched with water and neutralized with solid sodium bicarbonate. The organic layer is washed with water followed by brine. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography using a 3:1 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane affords 0.63g (1.87 mmol) of 5-(2,3-dihydrobenzo[1,4]dioxin-6-ylmethyl)-4-methylimidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (5). (5) (0.63g,

1.87 mmol) is taken up in 10mL of a 1.5N HCl solution and heated at reflux for. The reaction is diluted with ethyl acetate, neutralized with solid sodium bicarbonate. The organic layer is washed with water followed by brine. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent
5 removed under reduced pressure. Crystallization from ether/hexane affords 0.33g (1.43 mmol) of 4(5)-(2,3-dihydrobenzo[1,4]dioxin-6-ylmethyl)-4-methyl-1H-imidazole (6) (M).
¹H NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d₆) 7.37 (s, 1H), 6.66-6.67 (m, 3H), 4.18 (s, 4H), 3.73 (s, 1H), 2.13 (s, 3H)

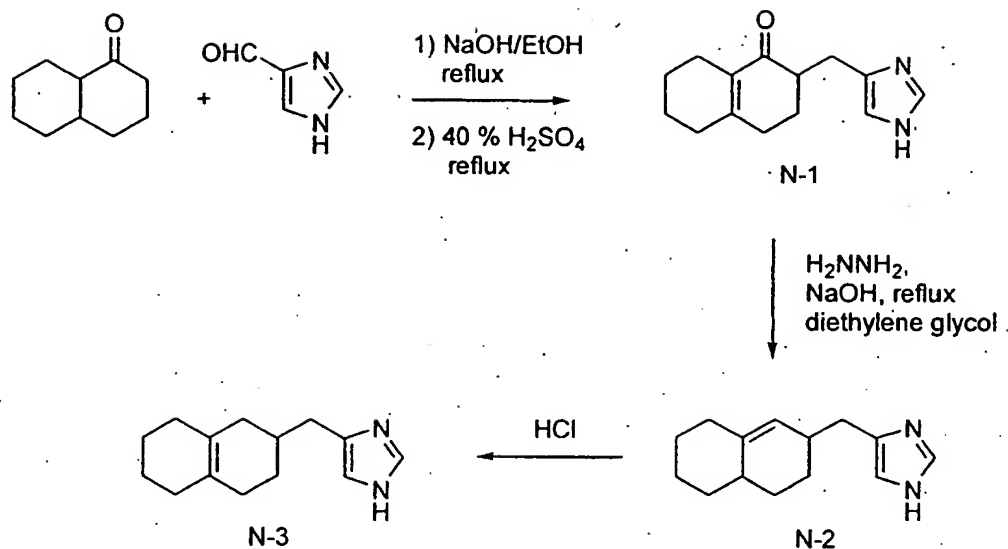
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Example N

Procedure for Preparation of 2-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)-3,4,5,6,7,8-hexahydro-2H-naphthalen-1-one (N-1), 4(5)-(2,3,4,4a,5,6,7,8-octahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole (N-2) and 4(5)--
15 (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole (N-3):

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52



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10 Procedure:

1-Decalone (10.0g, 66 mmol) and 4(5)-imidazole carboxaldehyde (6.3g, 66 mmol) were added to 100 mL of ethanol. To the solution was added NaOH (5.2g, 130 mmol) in 20 mL of water. The reaction was heated at reflux for 5 days. The reaction was cooled to rt and made basic with aqueous HCl. The solution was extracted with THF/ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined and washed with brine. The organic phase was dried over magnesium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced

pressure to afford the crude product. The crude product was heated at reflux in 40% H₂SO₄ for 1 day. The reaction was cooled to rt and made basic with saturated K₂CO₃. The solution was extracted with THF/ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined and washed with brine. The organic phase was dried over magnesium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (15:1 CH₃Cl/MeOH) afforded N-1 (4.9g, 32% yield).

¹H NMR : 7.55 (s, 1H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 3.08-3.14 (m, 2H), 1.52-2.46 (m, 13H).

The free base of the hydrochloride salt of N-1 (3.0g, 11 mmol) was generated with NaOH and then added to diethylene glycol (100mL). To the solution was added hydrazine hydrate (3.2 mL, 100 mmol) and the reaction was left to stir overnight at rt. NaOH (3.1g, 77 mmol) was added and the solution heated at reflux for 5 days. The reaction was cooled to rt and diluted with water. The solution was extracted with THF/ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined and washed with brine. The organic phase was dried over magnesium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (8:1 CH₃Cl/MeOH) afforded N-2 (0.64g, 27% yield).

¹H NMR : 7.58 (s, 1H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 5.24 (d, J=4.3 Hz, 1H), 0.91-2.58 (m, 16H).

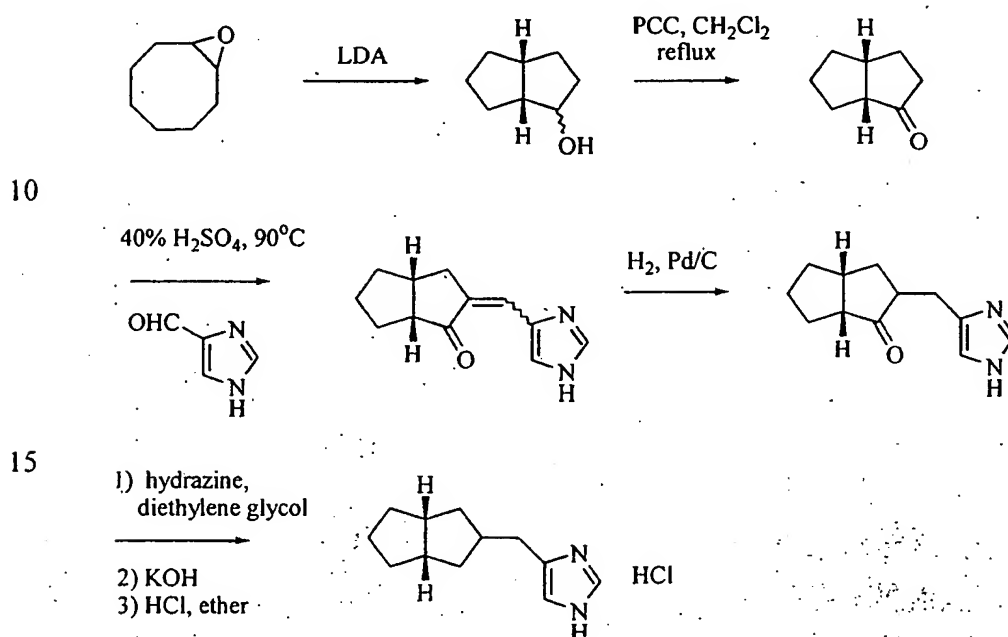
N-2 (1.0g, 4.6 mmol) was added to 10 mL of concentrated HCl. The solution was stirred at rt for 30 min and then neutralized with K₂CO₃. The solution was extracted with THF/ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined and washed with brine. The organic phase was dried over magnesium sulfate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (15:1 CH₃Cl/MeOH) afforded N-3.

^1H NMR : 7.54 (s, 1H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 2.45-2.52 (m, 3H), 1.46-1.97 (m, 14H).

Example O

Procedure for Preparation of 4(5)-octahydro pentalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-

5 imidazole, hydrochloride:



20 Procedure-

A. Following the synthesis of White and Whitesell, *Synthesis* pp. 602-3 (1975), ether (10 mL) was added to a flame-dried flask cooled to 0°C and then kept under an argon atmosphere. Then n-butyl lithium (35 mL of 2.5 M solution in hexane, 2.2 equiv.) was added and subsequently diisopropyl amine (14 mL, 2.5 equiv.) was added slowly and the mixture was allowed to stir for 30 min. at 0°C . To this generated solution of lithium diisopropyl amide was added cyclooctene oxide (5.0 g, 1.0 equiv.). The mixture was

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stirred at rt for one day and then heated to reflux under argon atmosphere for 2 days. The reaction was quenched by addition of NH_4Cl . The solution was extracted with THF/EtOAc. The organic extracts were combined, washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to afford a yellow brown oil which was the 1-hydroxy-octahydropentalene. The compound was used without further purification in the next step.

B. The alcohol thus obtained (5.0 g, 1 equiv.) was dissolved in dichloromethane (200 mL) and to this solution was added pyridinium chlorochromate (13 g, 1.5 equiv.) and the mixture was stirred at rt for one day. The solution was then filtered through a short column of SiO_2 using diethyl ether as eluent. The obtained solution was concentrated in vacuo to afford a pale green-yellow oil which was used without further purification in the next step.

C. The octahydro-pentalen-1-one (5.0 g, 1.0 equiv.) of the above step was added to 4(5)-imidazolecarboxaldehyde (3.8 g, 1.0 equiv.) and 40% H_2SO_4 (20 ml) and the mixture was maintained at 90°C for 3 days. The reaction was then quenched by addition of ammonium hydroxide and extracted with tetrahydrofuran/ethyl acetate. The organic extracts were combined, washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate. The resulting aqueous layer was neutralized with HCl/ NH_4Cl . The aqueous layer was re-extracted as above and the combined organic fractions were concentrated in vacuo to afford an orange solid.

D. This orange solid was dissolved in ethanol to which palladium on carbon (0.5 g) was added. The reaction flask was placed under 40 psi of hydrogen for one day. The reaction solution was filtered through celite with

more ethanol used as eluent. The solution was concentrated in vacuo to afford a yellow brown oil. Purification by column chromatography using 17:1 chloroform/methanol afforded the ketone product in a somewhat impure state.

- 5 E. The ketone functionality was then removed by addition of the product of the step above (8.2 g, 1.0 equiv.) to diethylene glycol (80 mL) and hydrazine hydrate (13.0 g, 1.0 equiv.). This mixture was stirred overnight and then potassium hydroxide (11.0 g, 5.0 equiv.) was added and the solution was heated under reflux for one day. The reaction solution was
- 10 cooled to rt and washed with water. The solution was extracted with THF/EtOAc and the combined fractions were washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to afford a yellow oil. The monohydrochloride salt was made by dissolving this oil in anhydrous ethanol saturated with HCl and heating.

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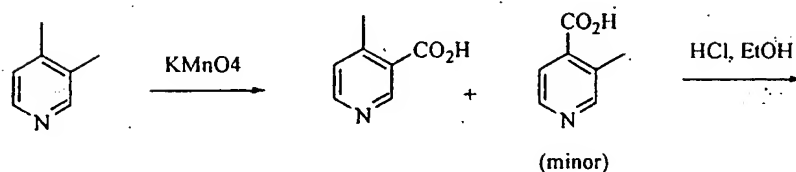
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Example P

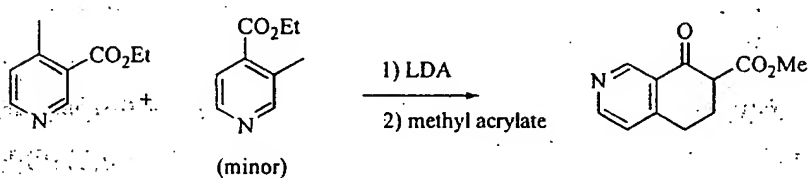
Procedure for the preparation of 7-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-
isoquinolin-8-one (P-1) and 7-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)-5, 6, 7, 8-

5 tetrahydroisoquinoline (P-2)

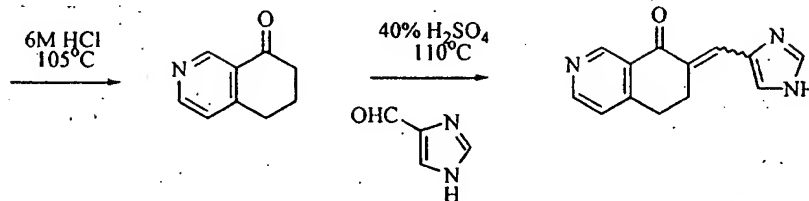
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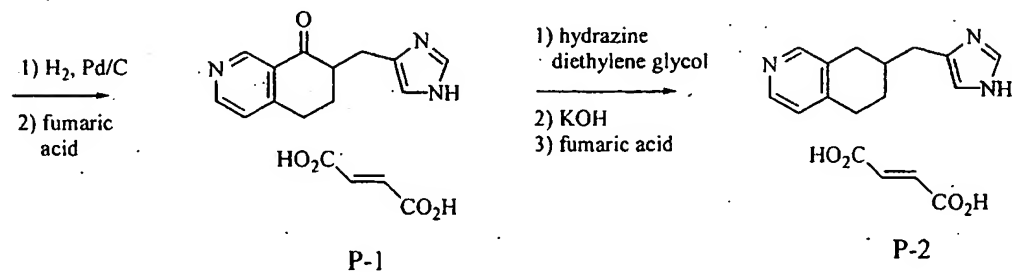
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Procedure:

- A. 3,4-lutidine (21.4g, 1 equiv.) was dissolved in 200 mL of water at 20°C and potassium permanganate was added in 6.32g portions twice daily for 5 days (total 5 63.2g, 2 equiv.). After 5 days the solution was stored in the freezer, then thawed and filtered through celite. The resulting colorless solution was concentrated at 90°C on a rotary evaporator until a white solid was obtained. This solid was recrystallized from 5N HCl to give 9.56g of white crystals. NMR indicated a mixture of two regioisomers with the desired isomer being the major product.
- 10 B. These crystals were heated in anhydrous ethanol saturated with HCl gas under argon and at reflux for 6 h. Then ethanol was removed from the solution by rotary evaporation and the residue was taken up in 100 mL of water and the pH was adjusted to between 7 and 8 with solid sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous phase was extracted with diethyl ether (3X) and the combined organic fractions were washed 15 with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and then filtered and concentrated to give a colorless oil (3.56g, 10.8% yield).
- C. Diisopropylamine 2.84g, 1.3 equiv.) was added to n-BuLi (11.21 mL, 1.3 equiv.) in 100 mL of anhydrous THF under argon at -78°C via syringe to produce lithium diisopropylamide in situ. To this solution was added the product of B above 20 (3.56g, 1 equiv.) in 20 mL of tetrahydrofuran, via syringe and the mixture was stirred at -78°C for 20 min. At this point methyl acrylate (4.85 mL 2.5 equiv.) in 20 mL of tetrahydrofuran was added dropwise through a cannula. The solution was stirred another 2 h before quenching by addition of 40 mL of 10% potassium acetate. The solution was allowed to warm to 20°C and then was concentrated on a 25 rotary evaporator. The aqueous residue was extracted three times with chloroform. The combined fractions were washed with brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to a black solid, which was stored under high vacuum.

Chromatography on silica gel with hexanes / ethyl acetate (7/3 → 6/4) afforded 2.41g (58.2%) of the desired product which was used without further purification in the next step.

D. The material from Step C (0.48g, 1 equiv.) was dissolved in 1 mL of 6M HCl and heated at 105°C for 16 h after which time the solution was concentrated to a solid by rotary evaporation at 80°C. The residue was taken up in 2 mL of water and neutralized with solid sodium bicarbonate. The neutralized solution was extracted with chloroform (3X) and the combined fractions were washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to a colorless oil. (0.456g 93.4%).

E. The isoquinolone (1.91 g, 1 equiv.) obtained in step D above was heated with 4(5)-imidazolecarboxaldehyde 1.25g, 1. equiv.) at 110°C in 15 mL of 40% sulfuric acid for 30 h. The reaction mixture was stored for several days at 0° C under argon. The solution was then diluted with 20 mL of water and basified to pH 8.9 with NH₄OH. Solids were collected by filtration and dried with high vacuum. The product was a yellow solid (2.81g, 96.1%) comprising a mixture of both positional isomers at the exo double bond.

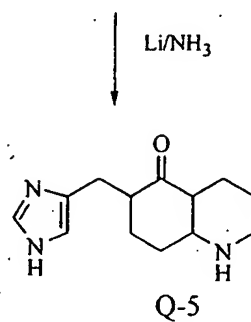
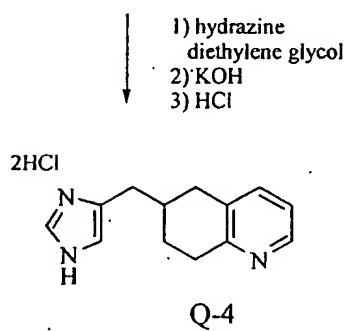
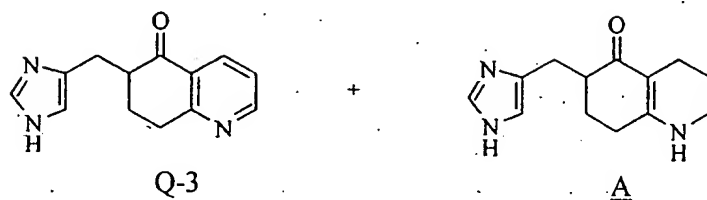
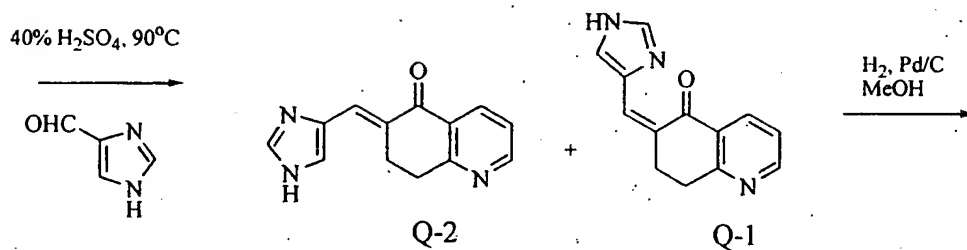
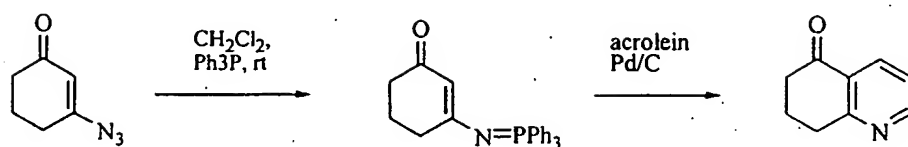
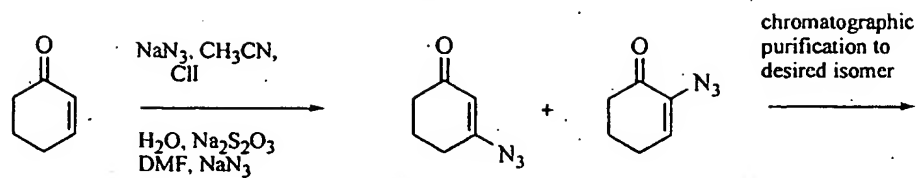
F. The product of E, above, was dissolved in 150 mL of methanol and to this solution Pd/C (.412g, 0.15 wt. equiv.) was added. The methanolic solution was then saturated with H₂ by repeated evacuations and H₂ back-fill iterations. The solution was stirred under 1 atm. pressure of H₂ for 20 h until TLC revealed that no unsaturated starting material remained. The solution was filtered through celite and concentrated to an oil. Chromatography on silica using dichloromethane and methanol (9/1) recovered pure product (1.853g 6504 %) as a white foam. This was taken up in methanol to which fumaric acid (0.4817g, 1.5 equiv.) was added with warming to dissolve the solids. The solution was cooled slowly and off-white crystals (0.826g, 74%) were obtained, which are represented as the compound P-1.

P-2 was obtained by hydrazine reduction in the same manner as described in Step E of Example O above.

Example Q

- 5 Procedure for the preparation of (Z)-6-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethylene)-7,8-dihydro-6H-quinolin-5-one (Q-1), (E)-6-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethylene)-7,8-dihydro-6H-quinolin-5-one (Q-2), 6-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-quinolin-5-one (Q-3), 6-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinoline, dihydrochloride (Q-4) and 6-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)-octahydroquinolin-5-one
- 10 (Q-5)

61



Procedure:

A. The reactive azido reagent of the first step was generated in situ by addition of iodine monochloride (67.6 g, 1.15 equiv.) in 50 mL of acetonitrile dropwise through a dropping funnel to a stirred slurry of sodium azide (58.84 g, 2.5 equiv.) in 5 350 mL of anhydrous acetonitrile at -10°C and under argon. Addition was complete in 30 min, the mixture was stirred an additional 30 min and cyclohexenone (34.81 g, 1.0 equiv.) was added via a syringe and then stirred at 20°C for an additional 20 h. The mixture was then poured into a liter of water and extracted with three 200 mL portions of diethyl ether. The combined fractions were 10 washed with 5% sodium thiosulfate solution and then brine. The organic phase was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo at 20°C . The residues were taken up in 1 L of DMSO at 0°C and a second portion of NaN_3 was added and the mixture stirred while warming to ambient temperature. This mixture was then diluted with 2.5 L of ice water and extracted ten times with dichloro- 15 methane (10 X 250 mL). The combined organic fractions were concentrated on a rotovap to a volume of ~ 1 L and this concentrate was extracted three times with 250 mL of water, and then brine, and then dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to a dark oil (39.5 g) and stored at -40°C .

The oil was purified by chromatography on silica using 9/1 to 8/2 hexane:ethyl 20 acetate. Two isomers were recovered, the first with the azido group α to the ketone function was obtained in 13.22 g, 26.6%, yield. The β -isomer was obtained in 15.825 g, 32.0%, yield.

B. Triphenyl phosphine was dissolved in 20 mL of dichloromethane and placed under an argon atmosphere at 20°C . The β -isomer obtained as described 25 above was added via cannula to the stirred solution and maintained at 20°C for 2 h. As the reaction progressed nitrogen was liberated from the solution, and after 2 h TLC demonstrated there was no starting material remaining. The solution was

concentrated and passed through a silica gel column with dichloromethane progressing to 95/5 dichloromethane:methanol as eluent. The amidophosphonate intermediate was obtained in 2.139 g, 65.1%, yield.

C. The amidophosphonate was dissolved in 100 mL of anhydrous o-xylene and then 10% Pd / C was added with stirring. Freshly distilled acrolein was then added to the mixture via syringe and heated to reflux for 4 h, after which time the remaining acrolein was added and heating under reflux was continued for 44 h under a finger condenser and under argon. At that time TLC indicated some intermediate remained, so 0.5g addition Pd/ C was added and the mixture again was heated to reflux for another 8 h. The mixture was cooled to rt, filtered and concentrated on a rotovap to eliminate excess acrolein, until about 100 mL of o-xylene solution remained. This solution was cooled by addition of ice, and was extracted three times with 1N HCl. The combined aqueous fractions were extracted 3X with Et₂O. The aqueous phase was then cooled to 0°C and the pH was adjusted to ~10 using concentrated NaOH. The aqueous was then extracted 5X with 100 mL portions of chloroform. The combined chloroform fractions were washed with water and then brined and dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and finally concentrated to give 3.51 g of an oil in 84.4% yield of 7,8-dihydro-6H-quinolin-5-one.

D. The 4(5)-imidazole carboxaldehyde was condensed with the quinolinone as described in Step E of Example P and was obtained both Q-1 and Q-2.

E. The exo double bond was then reduced with palladium on carbon as described in Step F of Example P above to yield two products which were separated by chromatography to give Q-3 and A.

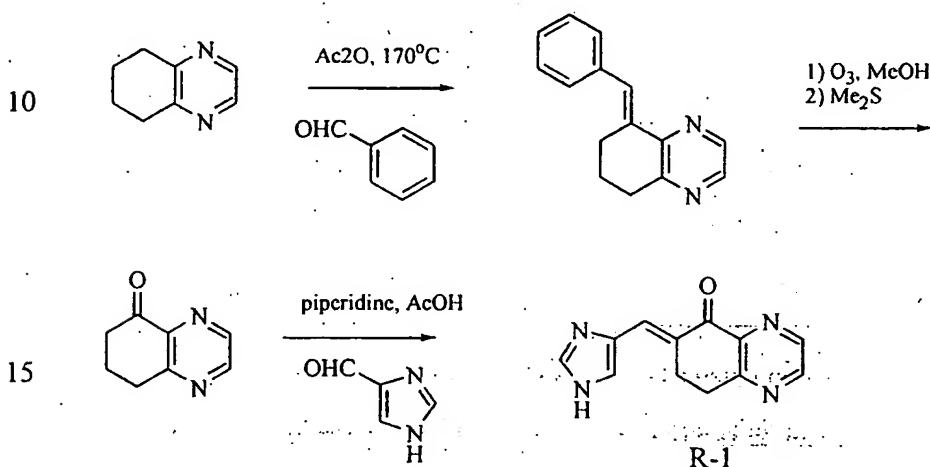
F. The keto group was removed by the same hydrazine reduction procedure as that described in Step E of Example O above to give Q4.

G. The fully-reduced quinoline ring product Q-5 was obtained by a standard reduction of A with lithium/ammonia. (Li, 10 equiv., in NH_3 at -78°C for 10 min, quenched with NH_4OH , gradual warming with NH_3 evaporation).

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Example R-1

Procedure for the preparation of (E)-6-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethylene)-7, 8-dihydro-6H-quinoxalin-5-one

**Procedure:**

A. A mixture of 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinoxaline (23.75g, 1 equiv.),
 20 benzaldehyde (19.81 mL, 1.1 equiv.) and acetic anhydride (33.4 mL, 2.0 equiv.)
 was stirred at 150°C under argon for 15 hr, after which time TLC indicated mostly
 desired product with some starting materials remaining. Starting materials were
 removed by vacuum distillation using a Vigreux column at 170°C . The pot residue
 was then subjected to Kugelrohr distillation from $170 - 220^\circ\text{C}$. The first fraction
 25 was slightly contaminated with starting materials (4.71g). A second fraction was
 pure (18.93g). After applying high vacuum to the first fraction it crystallized.
 Combined fractions yielded 20.11g, 51%.

B. The product from A, above, was dissolved in 100 mL of methanol and warmed slightly, then cooled to -35 to -40°C and ozone was bubbled through the solution. After a few minutes the starting material began to crystallize out of solution and the solution was warmed and another 200 mL of methanol was added
5 and then the reaction was resumed. After about 30 minutes the solution turned pale blue. Nitrogen was then introduced by bubbling through the solution for 30 minutes, then methyl sulfide (3.5 mL) was injected into the solution, whereafter the solution was stirred for another 30 min. at -35°C , then allowed to warm to ambient temperature with stirring. After about 48 hr. at 20°C the mixture was steam distilled
10 to remove solvents to provide a residue of 8.4g of a yellow-brown oil. This residue was taken up in diethyl ether and extracted 3x with 25 mL portions of 1N HCl. The combined aqueous fractions were washed with diethyl ether 3x. The aqueous solution was gradually basified to a pH of 8 with concentrated NaOH. The free amine was then extracted from the aqueous phase with chloroform (3x). The
15 combined chloroform extracts were washed twice with brine, dried of MgSO_4 and concentrated to a yellow oil (3.01g) After keeping under high vacuum for 1 hr., 2.97g remained. This was recrystallized from diethyl ether to give 2.35g of a bright yellow solid. Yield 67.5%.

c. The 7,8-dihydroquinoxalin-5-one and 4(5)-imidazolecarboxaldehyde
20 (Aldrich Chemicals) were suspended in 75 mL of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran at 20°C under argon followed by addition of piperidine followed by acetic acid. The mixture was stirred 16 h at 20°C . After 20 h, no traces of the quinoxalone remained as indicated by TLC. The solids were collected by filtration and washed with a small amount of tetrahydrofuran, followed by chloroform. The solid was dried
25 under high vacuum to give 6.85g of R-1. Yield 90.3%.

Example R-2 and R-3

In a similar manner as R-1, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroisoquinoline (5.42g, 1 equiv., Aldrich) was stirred with benzaldehyde (5.182 g, 1.2 equiv.) and acetic anhydride (6.309 g, 2.0 g) which was vacuum distilled and used without further purification in the next step. Yield (impure): 8.28 g.

The crude product (7.96 g) from the step above was subjected to ozonolysis as described in Step B above. After work-up and chromatography there was obtained 5.18 g of a pale oil. Yield: 97.8% assuming pure starting material.

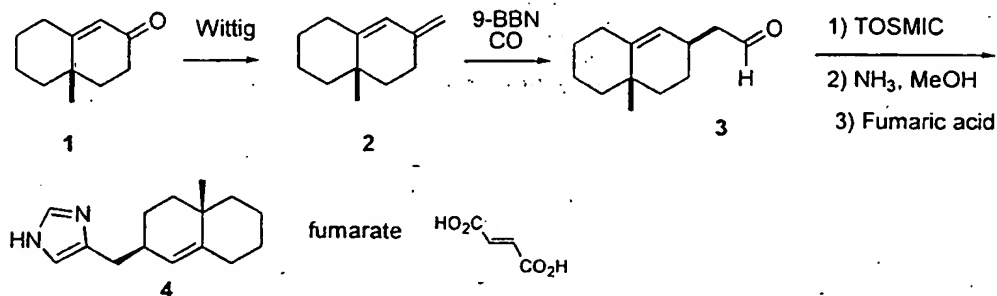
The resulting 7,8-dihydro-6H-isoquinolin-5-one (1.692 g, 1 equiv.) was condensed with 4(5)-imidazolecarboxaldehyde as described in Step C above to yield 2.23 g of the unsaturated compound analogous to R-1 in the scheme above in 92.8% yield.

This product was treated with palladium on carbon as described in Step F of Example P to reduce the exo double bond to produce 6-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-isoquinolin-5-one (R-2) in 52%.

The ketone above was reduced using hydrazine and converted to the fumarate salt as detailed in Example P, Step F. Yield for the reduction: 62%. Yield of fumarate salt after recrystallization: 30.4% of 6-(3H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroisoquinoline (R-3).

Example S

Procedure for the preparation 4(5)-(4a-methyl-2,3,4,4a,5,6,7,8-octahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt :



Procedure –

Methyl triphenylphosphonium bromide (2.75 g, 7.70 mmol) was suspended in 50 mL of diethyl ether. At -10 °C, *n*BuLi (3.08 mL, 7.70 mmol, 2.5M soln in hexanes) was added. This mixture was stirred for 35 m before cooling to -70 °C.

5 A solution of (*R*)-(+)-4,4a,5,6,7,8-hexahydro-4a-methyl-2(3*H*)-naphthalenone (1) (1.0 g, 6.09 mmol) in 15 mL of ether was added *via* syringe. This mixture was warmed to 0 °C over 30 m and the stirred at rt for another 30 m. The solution was washed with brine (2 x 20 mL) dried over MgSO₄, filtered and the solvent was removed. Chromatography on SiO₂ with hexanes gave 0.82 g (83%) of the diene 2

10 as a clear colorless oil.

This hydroboration procedure follows that by Brown, H. C. *et. al. J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1969**, *91*, 2144. To a solution of the diene 2 (750 mg, 4.63 mmol) in 20 mL of THF was added 9-BBN (11.8 mL, 5.9 mmol, of a 0.5 M soln. in THF) at 0 °C. This was warmed to rt after 30 m and allowed to react at rt for 1 h. Dry MeOH

15 (3.75 mL, 15.0 mmol as a 4.0 M soln in THF) was added to a stirred solution of LiAlH₄ (5.04 mL, 5.04 mmol, 1.0 M in ether) to form LiAlH(OMe)₃. The borane was added to this alkoxy aluminum hydride *via* syringe. After 10 m at rt, carbon monoxide was bubbled through the solution for 20 m. Phosphate buffer (25 mL, pH 7.0 was added followed by H₂O₂ (10 mL, 30% soln) and this was stirred for 30

20 m. After a typical extraction process the oil was purified by chromatography on SiO₂ with 5 to 10% EtOAc:Hx to yield the colorless aldehyde 3 as the major product 455 mg, (51%).

This preparation followed the protocol by Horne, D. A.; Yakushijin, K.; Büchi, G. *Heterocycles*, **1994**, *39*, 139. A solution of the above aldehyde 3 (450

25 mg, 2.34 mmol) in EtOH (8 mL) was treated with tosylmethyl isocyanide (TosMIC) (430 mg, 220 mmol) and NaCN (~15 mg, cat) at rt for 20 m. The

solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue dissolved in MeOH saturated with NH_3 (10 mL). The solution was heated in a resealable tube at 110 °C for 6-12 h. The material was concentrated and purified by chromatography on SiO_2 with 5% MeOH (sat. w/ NH_3) : CH_2Cl_2 to give the imidazole as a thick glass 193 mg (36%).

5 The imidazole was purified further by stirring in THF or MeOH with an equimolar amount of fumaric acid at rt for 10 m. The solvent was removed and the salt recrystallized by dilution in THF and tituration with ether:hexanes for a 70-80% recovery of pure fumarate 4 (S).

^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6 w/ TMS) : δ 7.73 (s, 1 H), 6.83 (s, 1 H), 6.60 (s, 2 H), 5.12 (s, 1 H), 2.45-2.44 (m, 2 H), 2.30 (brs, 1 H), 2.12 (brs, 1 H), 1.91-1.88 (m, 1 H), 1.73-1.71 (m, 1 H), 1.56-1.46 (m, 5 H), 1.30-1.09 (series of m, 4 H), 1.01 (s, 3 H)

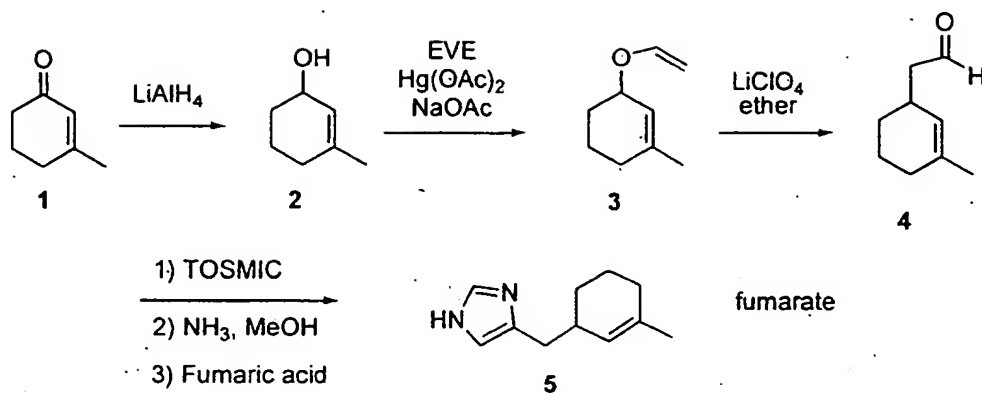
^{13}C (125 MHz, DMSO-d_6 w/ TMS) : δ 167.0, 143.5, 134.8, 134.5, 128.7, 123.7, 118.2, 42.3, 36.7, 35.0, 32.8, 32.5 (2C), 28.4, 25.9, 24.4, 22.3.

15

Example T-1

Procedure for the preparation 4(5)-(3-methyl-cyclohex-2-enylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt :

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Procedure –

A solution of 3-methyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one (1) (5g, 45.4 mmol) in 25 mL of ether was added dropwise *via* an addition funnel to a solution of LiAlH₄ (45 mL, 1M in THF) in ether (100 mL) at –10 °C. After 1 h the mixture was carefully quenched with NH₄Cl (10 mL) and treated with 10% HCl (7 mL). The organic layer was extracted with ether (3 x 70 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by chromatography by elution with 20% EtOAc:Hex to give 2, a clear colorless alcohol, 4.46 g (88%).

A solution of alcohol 2 (1.68 g, 15 mmol) in ethyl vinyl ether (38 mL) was treated with Hg(OAc)₂ (3.2 g, 10 mmol) and NaOAc (410 mg, 5 mmol) at 35 °C for 4 h. The mixture was poured onto 5% KOH solution (15 mL), diluted with ether and extracted with hexanes. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude residue was used in the next step without further purification.

According to the procedure by Greico, P. A.; *et al*, *J. Am Chem. Soc.* **1991**, *113*, 5488, a 3M solution of LiClO₄ (16 g, 150 mmol) in 50 mL of ether was treated with the crude vinyl ether 3 at rt for 30 m. The entire mixture was poured onto sodium

bicarbonate solution (150 mL). After extraction of the aldehyde 4 with ether, the organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by chromatography on SiO_2 with $\text{EtOAc}:\text{Hex}$ or submitted to the Büchi protocol as described above for the formation of the imidazole-fumarate 5 (8% from 6 to free base of 5).

^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{d}^6\text{-DMSO}$ w/ TMS) : δ 7.71 (s, 1 H), 6.82 (s, 1 H), 6.61 (s, 2 H), 5.27 (s, 1 H), 2.46-2.32 (series of m, 3 H), 1.85 (brs, 2 H), 1.60 (s, 3 H), 1.35-0.86 (series of m, 4 H)

^{13}C (125 MHz, DMSO-d_6 w/ TMS) : δ 167.3, 134.9, 134.5, 125.5, 118.1, 35.5, 32.6, 30.1, 28.5, 24.0, 21.4.

Example T-2

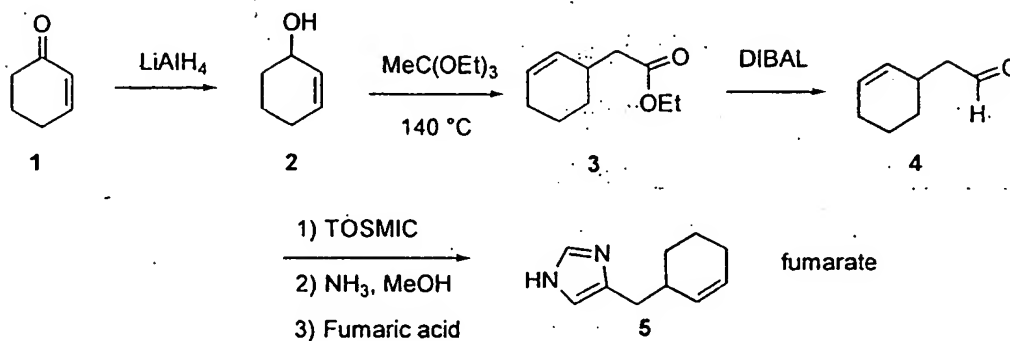
4(5)-(3,5,5-trimethyl-cyclohex-2-enylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt is prepared by substituting isophorone in the method of T-1

Example T-3

4(5)-(3-methyl cyclopent-2-enylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt is prepared by substituting 3-methyl-2-cyclopenten-1-one in the method of T-1

Example U-1

Procedure for the preparation 4(5)-cyclohex-2-enylmethyl-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt :



Procedure –

A solution of cyclohexenone (1) (2.88 g, 30 mmol) in hexanes at -78°C was treated with DIBAL (30 mL, 1.0 M in cyclohexane). After 25 m, MeOH (7 mL) was added and the mixture was warmed to rt. A saturated solution of Rochelle's salt was added followed by dilution with ether (100 mL). The organic layer was separated, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under vacuum. The product was purified by chromatography on SiO_2 with 20% EtOAc:Hx to give a clear colorless alcohol 2, 2.0 g (68%).

A solution of the above alcohol 23 (2.0 g, 20.4 mmol) in triethyl orthoacetate (30 mL) and propionic acid (~ 0.025 mL, cat) was heated to remove ethanol. After the ethanol was removed heating was continued at 145°C for 1 h. The triethyl orthoacetate was removed by simple distillation. After the residue cooled to rt the product was purified by chromatography on SiO_2 with 5% ether:Hx to give ester 3 as a clear colorless oil 1.08g ($\sim 31\%$).

A solution of the above ethyl ester 3 (1.0 g, 5.9 mmol) was dissolved in hexanes (50 mL) and cooled to -78°C . A solution of DIBAL (5.8 mL 1.0 M in cyclohexane) was added dropwise. After 15 m, diethyl ether (50 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred with Rochelle's salt solution (25 mL) for 10 m. The organic layer was separated, dried and filtered. Chromatography on SiO_2 with 7% Et_2O :Hx delivered the aldehyde as a clear colorless oil, 0.52g (74%). The aldehyde 4 was subjected to the Büchi protocol as described above. The fumarate salt of the imidazole 5 (U-1) was obtained in three steps (25% overall).

^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ w/ TMS) : δ 7.67 (s, 1 H), 6.80 (s, 1 H), 6.60 (s, 2 H), 5.66-5.54 (m, 2 H), 2.52-2.42 (m, 2 H), 2.34 (brs, 1 H), 1.93 (s, 2 H), 1.66 (brs, 2 H), 1.46-1.43 (m, 1 H), 1.22-1.16 (m, 1 H)

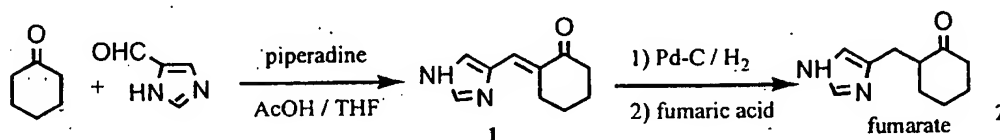
^{13}C (125 MHz, DMSO-d_6 w/ TMS) : δ 166.3, 134.3, 134.2, 131.2, 126.9, 118.1, 96.5, 35.0, 32.5, 28.4, 24.8, 20.7.

Example U-2

4(5)-(4-methyl-cyclohex-2-enylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt is prepared by substituting 6-methyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one in the method of U-1

Example V

Procedure for the preparation of 2-(1H-Imidazole-4(5)-ylmethyl)-cyclohexanone, but-2-enedioic acid salt :



10

Procedure –

To the 4(5)-imidazolecarboxaldehyde (2.52 g, 26.23 mmol) suspended in cyclohexanone (25.74 g, 262.25 mmol) under argon added the piperidine (0.56 g, 6.56 mmol) and acetic acid (0.52 g, 8.65 mmol). After heating at reflux for 16 h. the cyclohexanone was removed by kugelrohr. Chromatography on SiO_2 with 5-10% MeOH (saturated with NH_3): CH_2Cl_2 gave 4.07 g (88%) of unsaturated imidazole 1 as an oil.

The unsaturated imidazole 1 (1.02 g, 5.81 mmol) in MeOH (40 ml) containing palladium (10 wt. % on activated carbon) (0.15 g) was hydrogenated at 1 atmosphere pressure of H_2 . After 16 h the palladium was filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated at reduced pressure. The imidazole was recrystallized by stirring in MeOH with an equimolar amount of fumaric acid until all solids had disappeared followed by the addition of a small amount of diethyl ether and cold storage. The title compound 2 (V) 0.80 g (48%) was recovered as white crystals.

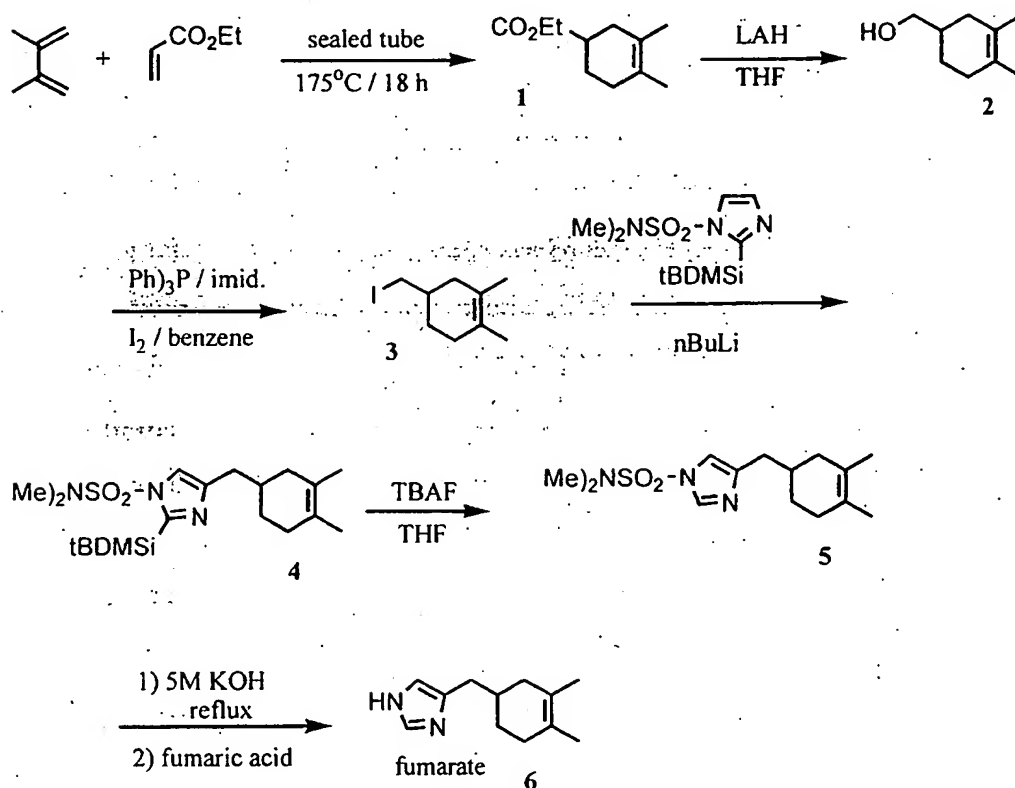
20

^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 w/ TMS) : δ 9.5-6.5 (vbs, 3H), 7.71(s, 1H), 6.80 (s, 1H), 6.60 (s, 2H), 2.91(dd, $J = 14.8$ Hz, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.75-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.42-2.28 (m, 2H), 2.27-2.17 (m, 1H), 2.02-1.89 (m, 2H), 1.78-1.68 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.45 (m, 2H), 1.32-1.17 (m, 1H)

5 ^{13}C NMR (75MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ w/ TMS) : δ 211.6, 166.6, 134.4, 134.2, 133.8, 117.4, 49.7, 41.4, 33.1, 27.5, 25.8, 24.3.

Example W-1

Procedure for the preparation of 4(5)-(3,4-Dimethyl-cyclohex-3-enylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt :



Procedure –

2,3-Dimethyl-1,3-butadiene (10.16 g, 123.72 mmol), ethyl acrylate (11.06 g, 110.47 mmol) and hydroquinone (0.12 g, 1.11 mmol) were heated with stirring at 165°C in a sealed tube for 16 h and then at 205°C for an additional 4 h. Kugelrohr distillation of the resulting residue at 150°C and 0.5 torr gave 14.11 g (70%) of cyclohexene ester 1 as an oil in the 20°C bulb. To a solution of the ester 1 (13.62 g, 72.32 mmol) in anhydrous THF (200 ml) at -78°C under argon added the LiAlH_4 (54.30 ml, 1 M in diethyl ether). This mixture was stirred for 1 h at 20°C and then quenched at 0°C by the careful, consecutive addition of H_2O (2.06 ml), NaOH (2.06 ml of a 15% aqueous solution), and an additional portion of H_2O (6.18 ml). The solids were filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Kugelrohr distillation of the resulting residue at 150-180°C and 0.5 torr gave 9.98 g (98%) of the alcohol 2 as a colorless volatile oil in the 0°C bulb. To a solution of triphenyl phosphine (27.13 g, 103.45 mmol), and imidazole (7.04 g, 103.45 mmol) in anhydrous benzene (450 ml) under argon was added the I_2 (22.75 g, 89.61 mmol) in benzene (170 ml) over a period of 10 minutes with rapid mechanical stirring. After an additional 10 minutes the alcohol 2 (9.23 g, 65.89 mmol) in benzene (100 ml) was added to this rapidly stirring mixture over a period of 5 minutes. After 2 h the reaction was diluted with hexanes (800 ml) and the solids were filtered off. The organics were washed with 3 portions of H_2O (800 ml), dried (MgSO_4), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residual solids were filtered off and the resulting oil was purified by kugelrohr distillation at 200°C and 0.5 torr to give 11.99 g (73%) of the iodide 3 as a pale oil in the 0°C bulb. To a solution of the previously described 1- N-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-2-tert-butyl dimethylsilyl imidazole (4.34 g, 15.00 mmol) in anhydrous THF (50 ml) at -78°C under argon was added n-butyl lithium (5.76 ml, 2.5 M in hexanes). This mixture was stirred for 10 minutes at -10°C and then cooled to -20°C before adding the iodide 3 (3.00 g, 12.00 mmol) in

THF (25 ml) dropwise via cannula. The resulting solution was stirred for 16 h at 20°C, then quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residues were taken up in diethyl ether and washed consecutively with H₂O and brine, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated. Subsequent

5 purification by chromatography on SiO₂ with 5-10% EtOAc:hexanes gave 0.89 g (15%) of the imidazole 4 as a pale oil. To a solution of imidazole 4 (0.89 g, 2.17 mmol) in anhydrous THF (25 ml) under argon was added tetrabutylammonium fluoride (2.38 ml, 1 M in THF) and the resultant solution was stirred for 1 h at 20°C. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residues were

10 taken up in diethyl ether and washed consecutively with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and brine, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated. The residues were purified by chromatography on SiO₂ with 50% EtOAc:hexanes to give 0.56 g (87%) of the imidazole 5 as a pale oil. To a solution of 5 (0.53 g, 1.77 mmol) in MeOH (5 ml) was added aqueous KOH (15 ml of a 5M solution) and the mixture was heated at

15 reflux for 32 h. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, diluted with H₂O (5 ml) and extracted exhaustively with CHCl₃. The combined organic fractions were washed consecutively with H₂O and brine, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The imidazole was recrystallized by stirring in MeOH with an equimolar amount of fumaric acid until all solids had disappeared

20 followed by the addition of a small amount of diethyl ether. The title compound 6 (W-1) 0.27 g (57%) was recovered as pale crystals.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆ w/TMS) : δ 10.3–8.8 (vbs, 3 H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 6.89 (s, 1H), 6.59 (s, 2H), 2.48 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 2 H), 2.00–1.70 (m, 4 H), 1.70–1.57 (m, 2 H), 1.56 (s, 3 H), 1.54 (s, 3 H), 1.21–1.04 (m, 1 H))

25 ¹³C NMR (75MHz, DMSO-d₆ w/ TMS) : δ 166.7, 134.4, 134.1, 133.4, 124.8, 124.3, 117.9, 37.6, 34.1, 32.2, 31.1, 28.7, 19.0, 18.7.

Example W-2

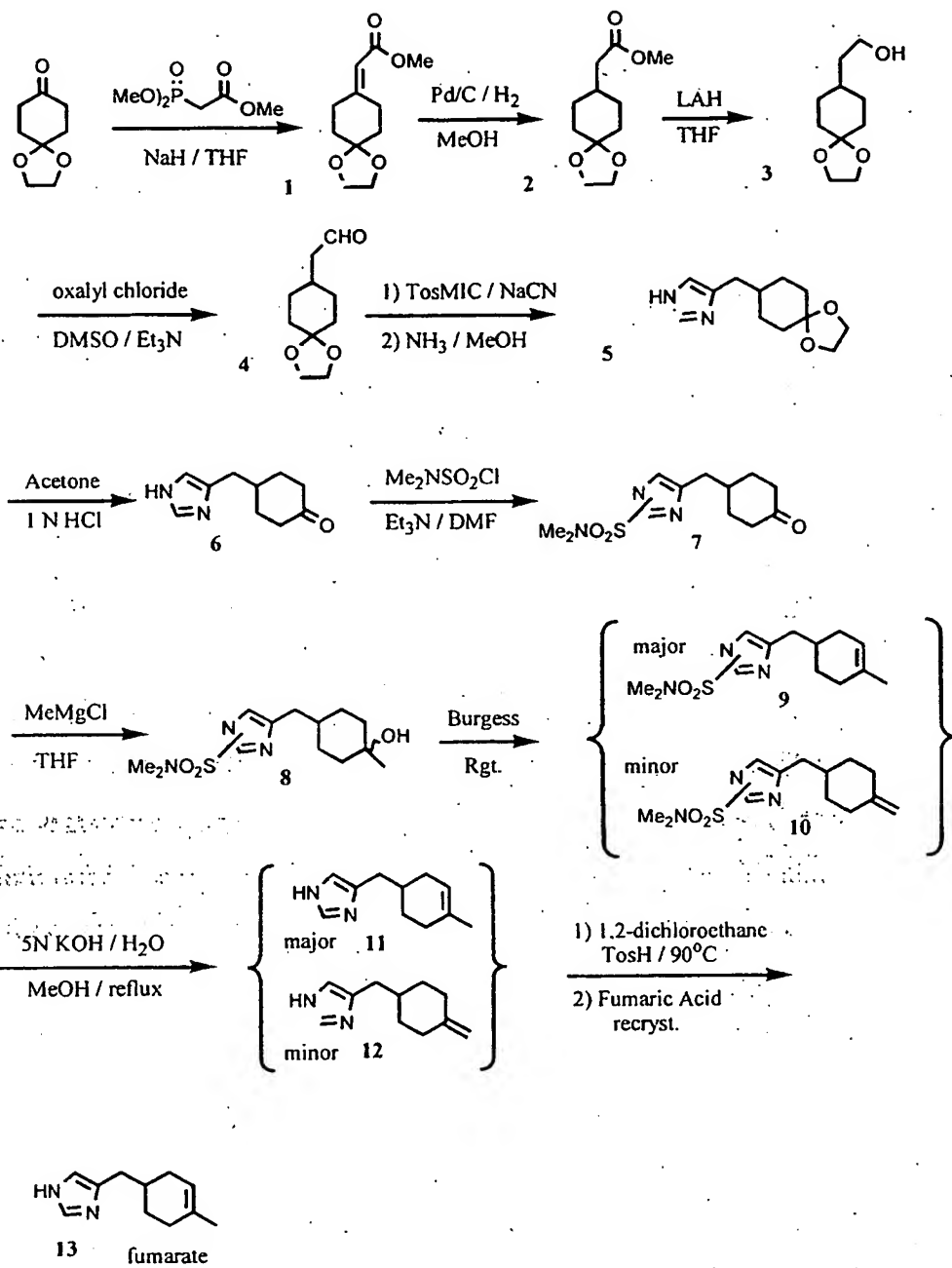
4(5)-Cyclohex-3-enylmethyl-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt is prepared by substituting 3-cyclohexene-1-methanol in the method of W-1

5

Example X-1

Procedure for the preparation of 4(5)-(4-Methyl-cyclohex-3-enylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt :

77



Procedure –

To a slurry of NaH (60% in oil) (6.92 g, 288.28 mmol) in anhydrous THF (1500 ml) at 0°C under argon with vigorous mechanical stirring added the trimethyl phosphonoacetate (52.50 g, 288.28 mmol) dropwise. Stirred this mixture an
5 additional 30 minutes before adding the 1,4-cyclohexanedione mono-ethylene ketal (40.93 g, 262.07 mmol) in THF (170 ml) dropwise. The mixture was stirred an additional 18 h at 20°C and then concentrated under reduced pressure. This residue was taken up in diethyl ether (1000 ml) and washed consecutively with H₂O and brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated to give 60.08 g (98%) of the
10 unsaturated ester 1 which was carried on without further purification. To a solution of unsaturated ester 1 in EtOAc (500 ml) added the palladium (10 wt. % on activated carbon) (2.13g). This slurry was saturated with H₂ by repeated evacuations and H₂ backfills and then stirred for 16 h under one atmosphere pressure of H₂. Celite (5 g) was added to the reaction, the palladium was filtered
15 off and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give 59.45 g (98%) of the saturated ester 2 which was carried on without further purification. To a solution of LiAlH₄ (200.00 ml, 1 M in diethyl ether) at -78°C under argon was added the unsaturated ester 2 in anhydrous THF (400 ml) in a slow stream with vigorous mechanical stirring. Upon warming to 20°C additional THF (600 ml) was
20 added and the reaction was stirred 1 h. The mixture was cooled to 0°C and quenched by the careful, consecutive addition of H₂O (7.60 ml), NaOH (7.60 ml of a 15% aqueous solution), and an additional portion of H₂O (22.80 ml). The solids were filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Subsequent purification by chromatography on SiO₂ with 20-50% EtOAc:hexanes
25 gave 50.93 g (98%) of the alcohol 3 as a pale oil. To a solution of oxalyl chloride (20.65 ml, 41.29 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (100 ml) at -78°C under argon was added dropwise a solution of DMSO (6.72 g, 86.02 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (25 ml).

After mechanical stirring for 15 minutes a solution of the alcohol 3 (6.40 g, 34.41 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (80 ml) was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred an additional 15 min at -78°C before adding triethylamine (27.85 g, 275.30 mmol). The reaction was stirred 2 h at 20°C and then quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 . This mixture was extracted CH_2Cl_2 and the combined organic fractions were washed consecutively with H_2O and brine, dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting solids were purified by chromatography on SiO_2 with 20-30% EtOAc :hexanes to give 5.08 g, (79%) of the aldehyde 4 as a white solid. A solution of aldehyde 4 (5.08 g, 27.59 mmol) in EtOH (40 ml) was treated with tosylmethyl isocyanide (TosMIC) (5.15 g, 26.27 mmol) and NaCN (0.13 g, 2.68 mmol) at 20°C for 3 h and then refrigerated. After 2 h refrigeration the solids were filtered off, dissolved in anhydrous MeOH saturated with NH_3 (30 ml) and heated in a sealed tube at 100°C for 3.5 h. The reaction was then concentrated under reduced pressure and the residues were taken up in CHCl_3 , washed consecutively with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 and brine, dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated to a red oil. This residue was further purified by chromatography on SiO_2 with 5-10% MeOH (saturated with NH_3): CH_2Cl_2 to give 1.87 g (31%) of the imidazole 5 as a pink oil. A solution of 5 (0.55 g, 2.48 mmol) in acetone (20 ml) containing HCl (5 N, 0.5 ml) was stirred for 5 h. The reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure, the residues were taken up in H_2O , neutralized to pH 7 with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 and extracted exhaustively with CHCl_3 /isopropyl alcohol (3:1). The combined organic portions were washed consecutively with H_2O and brine, dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated. Chromatography on SiO_2 with 5-10% MeOH (saturated with NH_3): CH_2Cl_2 gave 0.43 g (97%) of the desired ketone 6. A solution of 6 (0.20 g, 1.11 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (4 ml) under argon was treated with triethylamine (0.14 g, 1.33 mmol) and dimethylsulfamoyl chloride (0.19 g, 1.33 mmol) under argon and stirred

16 h. The solids were filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated at via kugelrohr at 100°C and 0.5 torr. The residues were taken up in CHCl_3 and washed consecutively with H_2O and brine, dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated. Chromatography on SiO_2 with 1-5% $\text{MeOH}:\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ gave 0.22 g (69%) of the

5 desired protected imidazole 7 as a mixture of regioisomers which were carried on without separation. A solution of 7 (0.18 g, 0.62 mmol) in anhydrous THF (10 ml) under argon was treated with methylmagnesium chloride (0.32 ml, 3.0 M in THF) and the resulting mixture was stirred 16 h. The reaction was quenched with a small amount of MeOH, concentrated under reduced pressure and the residues were taken

10 up in H_2O . The mixture was acidified by the dropwise addition of 1 N HCl until the solution was homogenous and then the pH was adjusted to 7 with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 . The organic materials were extracted into CHCl_3 and the combined organic portions were washed consecutively with H_2O and brine, dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated. Chromatography on SiO_2 with 5% $\text{MeOH}:\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ gave

15 0.18 g (95%) of the alcohol 8 as a mixture of regioisomers which were carried on without separation. A solution of 8 (0.14 g, 0.46 mmol) in anhydrous benzene (3 ml) at 0°C under argon was treated with (methoxycarbonylsulfamoyl) triethylammonium hydroxide, inner salt (Burgess reagent) (0.12 g, 0.51 mmol) and stirred 1 h at 20°C. The reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure and

20 subsequent purification by chromatography on SiO_2 with 5% $\text{MeOH}:\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ gave 0.12 g (92%) of the alkenes 9 and 10 as a mixture of isomers which were carried on without separation. The mixture of isomers 9 and 10 (0.12 g, 0.42 mmol) were refluxed in a solution composed of MeOH (2 ml) and KOH (2 ml of a 5 N solution) for 30 h. The reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residues

25 were taken up in H_2O and extracted exhaustively with CHCl_3 . The combined organic portions were washed consecutively with H_2O and brine, dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated. Chromatography on SiO_2 with 5-10% MeOH (saturated with

NH₃): CH₂Cl₂ gave 0.05 g (67%) of alkenes **11** and **12** as a mixture of isomers which were carried on without separation.

The mixture of alkenes **11** and **12** (0.045 g, 0.26 mmol) and p-toluenesulfonic acid hydrate (0.063 g, 0.32 mmol) were heated at reflux in 1,2-dichloroethane (2 ml) under argon for 20 h. The reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residues were purified by chromatography on SiO₂ with 10% MeOH (saturated with NH₃): CH₂Cl₂ to give the free base of imidazole **13** (X-1) as one isomer. The imidazole was recrystallized by stirring in MeOH or THF with an equimolar amount of fumaric acid until all solids had disappeared followed by the addition of a small amount of diethyl ether and cold storage. The title compound **13** (X-1) 0.040 g (54%) was recovered as white crystals.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO w/ TMS) : δ 7.65 (s, 1 H), 6.78 (s, 1 H), 6.60 (s, 2 H), 5.31 (s, 1 H), 2.44 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 2 H), 2.02-1.82 (m, 3 H), 1.82-1.60 (m, 3 H), 1.59 (s, 3 H), 1.26-1.11 (m, 1 H).

¹³C NMR (75MHz, DMSO-d₆ w/ TMS) : δ 175.0, 165.2, 134.3, 134.1, 133.2, 120.3, 118.3, 33.2, 32.4, 31.2, 29.3, 28.3, 23.4.

Example X-2

4(5)-(4-Ethyl-cyclohex-3-enylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt is prepared by substituting ethyl magnesium chloride in the method of X-1

Example X-3

4(5)-(4-Pentyl-cyclohex-3-enylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt is prepared by substituting pentyl magnesium chloride in the method of X-1

Example Y

A method for measuring α-agonist selectivity comprises the RSAT (Receptor Selection and Amplification Technology) assay as reported in

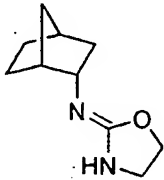
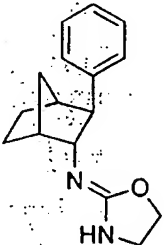
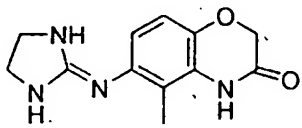
- Messier et al. (1995) "High throughput assays of cloned adrenergic, muscarinic, neurokinin and neurotrophin receptors in living mammalian cells", *Pharmacol. Toxicol.* 76:308-11 and adapted for use with α_2 receptors. The assay measures a receptor-mediated loss of contact inhibition that results in selective proliferation of receptor-containing cells in a mixed population of confluent cells. The increase in cell number is assessed with an appropriate transfected marker gene such as β -galactosidase, the activity of which can be easily measured in a 96-well format. Receptors that activate the G protein, G_q , elicit this response.
- 5 inhibition that results in selective proliferation of receptor-containing cells in a mixed population of confluent cells. The increase in cell number is assessed with an appropriate transfected marker gene such as β -galactosidase, the activity of which can be easily measured in a 96-well format. Receptors that activate the G protein, G_q , elicit this response.
- 10 α_2 receptors, which normally couple to G_i , activate the RSAT response when coexpressed with a hybrid G_q protein that has a G_i receptor recognition domain, called $G_{q/i52}$. See Conklin et al. (1993) "Substitution of three amino acids switches receptor specificity of G_{qa} to that of G_{ia} ." *Nature* 363:274-6.
- 15 NIH-3T3 cells are plated at a density of 2×10^6 cells in 15 cm dishes and maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium supplemented with 10% calf serum. One day later, cells are cotransfected by calcium phosphate precipitation with mammalian expression plasmids encoding p-SV- β -galactosidase (5-10 mg), receptor (1-2 mg) and G protein (1-2 mg). 40
- 20 mg salmon sperm DNA may also be included in the transfection mixture. Fresh media is added on the following day and 1-2 days later, cells are harvested and frozen in 50 assay aliquots. Cells are thawed and 100 μ l added to 100 μ l aliquots of various concentrations of drugs in triplicate in 96-well dishes. Incubations continue 72-96 hr at 37°. After washing with
- 25 phosphate-buffered saline, β -galactosidase enzyme activity is determined by adding 200 μ l of the chromogenic substrate (consisting of 3.5 mM o-

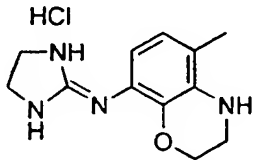
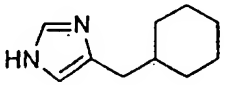
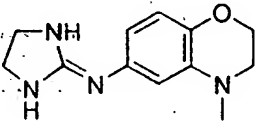
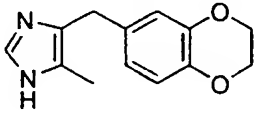
nitrophenyl-b-D-galactopyranoside and 0.5% nonidet P-40 in phosphate buffered saline), incubating overnight at 30° and measuring optical density at 420 nm. The absorbence is a measure of enzyme activity, which depends on cell number and reflects a receptor-mediated cell proliferation. The EC₅₀ and maximal effect of each drug at each α_2 receptor is determined. The efficacy or intrinsic activity is calculated as a ratio of the maximal effect of the drug to the maximal effect of a standard full agonist for each receptor subtype. Brimonidine, also called UK14,304-18, is used as the standard agonist for the α_{2A} and α_{2C} receptors. Oxymetazoline is the standard agonist used for the α_{2B} receptor.

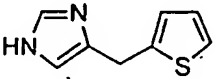
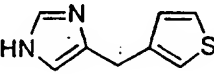
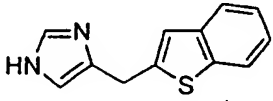
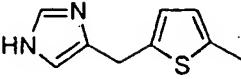
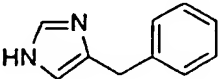
Table 1, below, provides the intrinsic activity values at subtypes of the α_2 -adrenoreceptor as determined in the RSAT assay for the compounds of above Examples B through X and certain adrenergic compounds not having selective agonist activity at the α_{2B} or α_{2B}/α_{2C} subtype(s). At the α_{2A} subtype, the compounds of the Examples are inactive or exhibit low efficacy (≤ 0.4). They have greater efficacy at the α_{2B} and the α_{2C} -subtypes than the α_{2A} -subtype. Therefore, unlike ophthalmic α_2 -adrenoreceptor compounds such as clonidine and brimonidine, the compounds of Examples B through X can selectively activate α_2 -adrenoreceptor subtypes other than the α_{2A} -subtype.

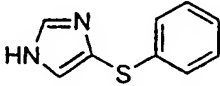
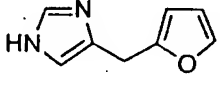
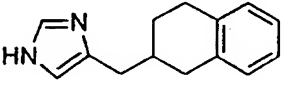
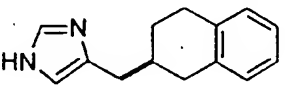
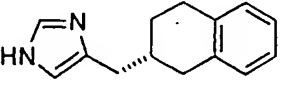
Table 1: Intrinsic Activity Relative to Brimonidine/Oxymetazoline

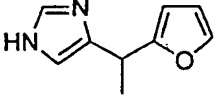
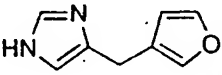
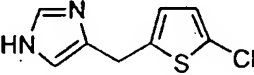
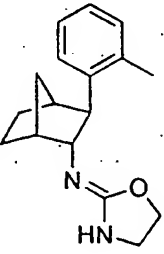
Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
	oxymetazoline	0.63	1.0	0.58

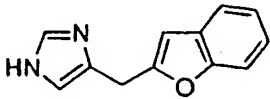
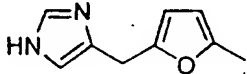
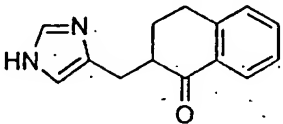
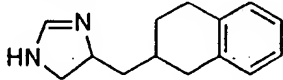
	clonidine	0.78	0.75	0.55
	brimonidine	1.0	0.93	1.0
	4(5)-(3-methyl-thiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole	0.43	1.4	0.5
<u>D-3</u>	 bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl oxazolidin-2-ylidene amine	0	0.4	0
<u>D-1</u>	 oxazolidin-2-ylidene-(3-phenyl bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl) amine	0	0.47	0
<u>F</u>	 6-(imidazolidin-2-ylidene amino)-5-methyl-4H- benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one	0.3	0.9	0.2

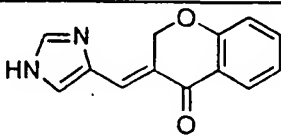
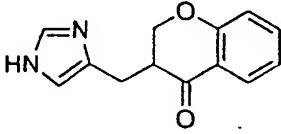
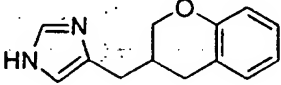
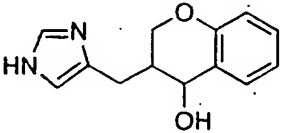
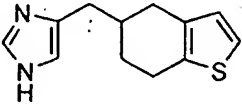
Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
<u>G</u>	 <p>imidazolidin-2-ylidene-(5-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-8-yl) amine, hydrogen chloride salt</p>	0.1	0.87	0.33
<u>J-1</u>	 <p>4(5)-cyclohexylmethyl-1H-imidazole</p>	0.1	0.83	0
<u>E-1</u>	 <p>imidazolidin-2-ylidene-(4-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-6-yl) amine</p>	0.33	0.83	0.35
<u>M</u>	 <p>4-(2,3-dihydrobenzo[1,4]dioxin-6-ylmethyl)-5-methyl-1H-imidazole</p>	0.2	0.97	0.27

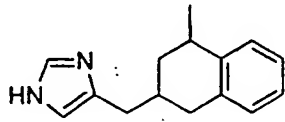
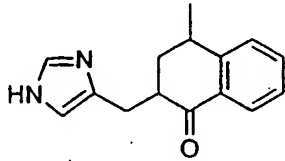
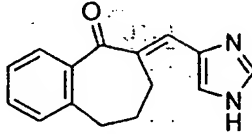
Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
<u>C-2</u>	 4(5)-thiophen-2-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole	0.23	1.3	0.5
<u>C-1</u>	 4(5)-thiophen-3-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole	0	0.83	0
<u>C-9</u>	 4(5)-benzo[b]thiophen-2-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole	0.06	0.88	0.43
<u>C-3</u>	 4(5)-(5-methylthiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole	0.1	0.88	0.43
<u>C-8</u>	 4(5)-benzyl-1H-imidazole	0.3	0.9	0.4

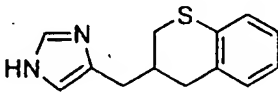
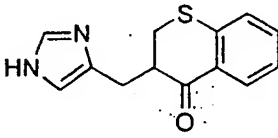
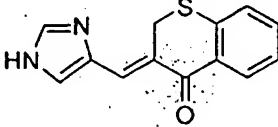
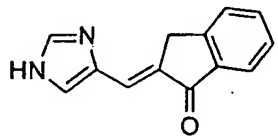
Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
<u>H</u>	 4(5)-phenylsulfanyl-1H-imidazole	0.2	0.93	0.15
<u>C-5</u>	 4(5)-furan-2-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole	0	1.1	0.4
<u>B-3b</u>	 4(5)-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole	0	0.7	0
<u>J-2</u>	 (S)-4(5)-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole	0	0.8	0
<u>J-3</u>	 (R)-4(5)-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole	0.1	1	0.15

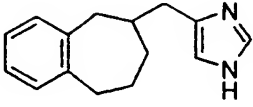
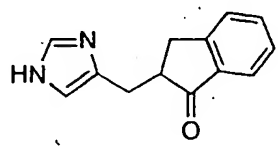
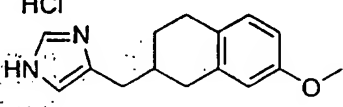
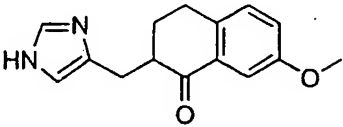
Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
<u>L</u>	ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole  4(5)-(1-furan-2-ylethyl)-1H-imidazole	0.23	0.9	0.57
<u>C-6</u>	 4(5)-furan-3-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole	0.2	0.67	0.1
<u>C-4</u>	 4(5)-(5-chlorothiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole	0.05	0.82	0.5
<u>D-2</u>	 oxazolidin-2-ylidene-(3-o-tolyl) bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl amine	0.25	0.75	0

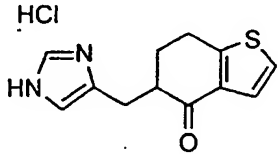
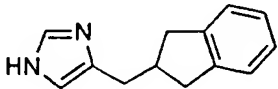
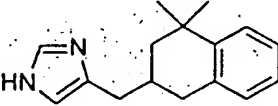
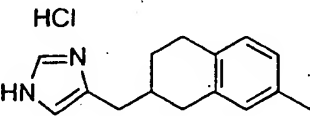
Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
<u>C-10</u>	 4(5)-benzofuran-2-ylmethyl- 1H-imidazole	0.05	0.48	0.1
<u>C-7</u>	 4(5)-(5-methylfuran-2- ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole	0.08	0.73	0.2
<u>B-3a</u>	 2-(1H-imidazol-4(5)- ylmethyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H- naphthalen-1-one	0.1	0.8	0.07
<u>I</u>	$\text{CH}_3\text{SO}_3\text{H}$  4(5)-(1,2,3,4- tetrahydronaphthalen-2- ylmethyl)-4,5-dihydro-1H- imidazole, methane sulfonic acid salt	0	0.5	0.2

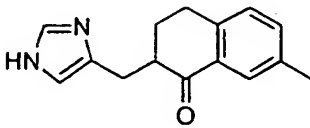
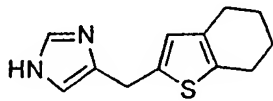
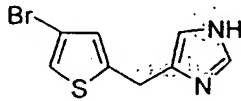
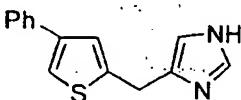
Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
<u>B-2a</u>	 3-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethylene)chroman-4-one	0	0.63	0.15
<u>B-2b</u>	 3-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)chroman-4-one	0	0.77	0
<u>B-2d</u>	 4(5)-chroman-3-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole	0	0.6	0
<u>B-2c</u>	 3-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)chroman-4-ol	0	0.65	0
<u>B-9a</u>		0.08	0.46	0

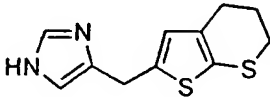
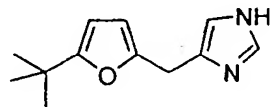
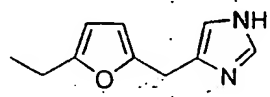
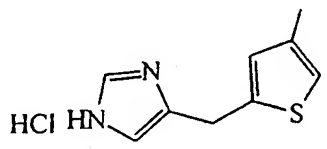
Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
	4(5)-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[b]thiophen-5-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole			
<u>B-4a</u>	 <p>4(5)-(4-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole</p>	0	0.75	0.1
<u>B-4b</u>	 <p>2-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)-4-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-naphthalen-1-one</p>	0.3	0.7	0.6
<u>B-11b</u>	 <p>6-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethylene)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydrobenzocyclohepten-5-one</p>	0	0.3	0

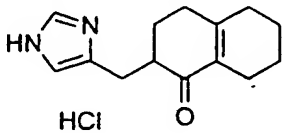
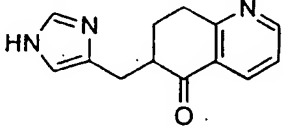
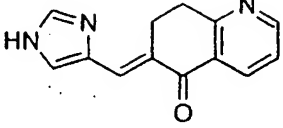
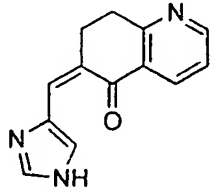
Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
<u>B-6</u>	<p>HCl</p>  <p>4(5)-thiochrom-3-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole, hydrogen chloride salt</p>	0	0.35	0
<u>B-5b</u>	 <p>3-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)thiochroman-4-one</p>	0	0.5	0.2
<u>B-5a</u>	 <p>3-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethylene)thiochroman-4-one</p>	0	0.5	0.37
<u>B-7a</u>	 <p>2-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethylene)indan-1-one</p>	0	0.3	0

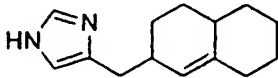
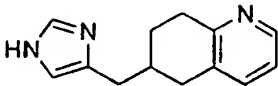
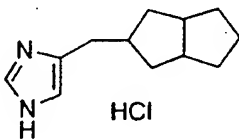
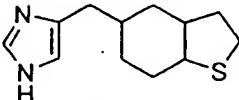
Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
<u>B-11a</u>	 <p>4(5)-(6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-benzocyclohepten-6-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole</p>	0.4	0.9	0
<u>B-7b</u>	 <p>2-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)indan-1-one</p>	0	0.3	0
<u>B-1</u>	 <p>4(5)-(7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, hydrogen chloride salt</p>	0.15	0.45	0.3
<u>B-1a</u>	 <p>2-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)-7-methoxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-naphthalen-1-one</p>	0.15	0.6	0

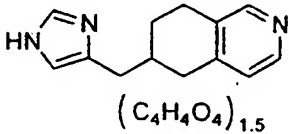

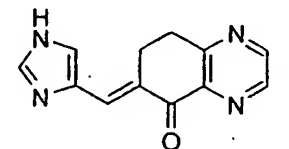
Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
<u>B-9b</u>	 <p>5-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-benzo[b]thiophen-4-one, hydrogen chloride salt</p>	0	0.68	0.15
<u>B-7c</u>	 <p>4(5)-indan-2-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole</p>	0	0.9	0
<u>B-10</u>	 <p>4(5)-(4,4-dimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole</p>	0	0.3	0
<u>B-8b</u>	 <p>4(5)-(7-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, hydrogen chloride salt</p>	0	0.6	0.2

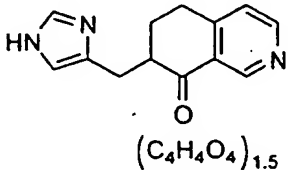
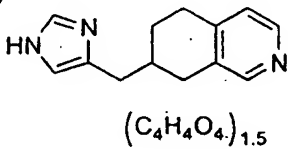
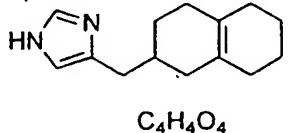
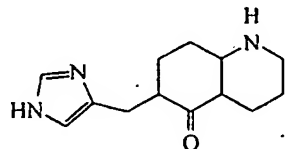
Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
<u>B-8a</u>	 <p>2-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)-7-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-naphthalen-1-one</p>	0	0.4	0
<u>K-1</u>	 <p>4(5)-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[b]thiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole</p>	0	0.53	0
<u>C-12</u>	 <p>4(5)-(4-bromothiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole</p>	0.2	1.3	0.3
<u>C-13</u>	 <p>4(5)-(4-phenylthiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole</p>	0	0.5	0

Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
<u>K-3</u>	 4(5)-(5,6-dihydro-4H-thieno[2,3-b]thiopyran-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole	0	0.37	0
<u>K-2</u>	 4(5)-(5-tert-butylfuran-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole	0	0.7	0
<u>C-11</u>	 4(5)-(5-ethylfuran-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole	0.2	0.5	0
<u>C-14</u>	 4(5)-(4-methylthiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, hydrochloride salt	0.27	0.7	0.3

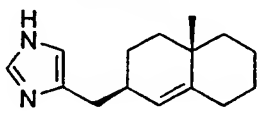
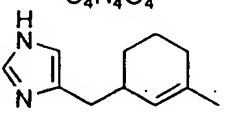
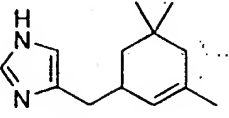
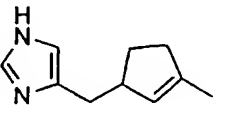
Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
<u>N-1</u>	 <p>2-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)-3,4,5,6,7,8-hexahydro-2H-naphthalen-1-one, hydrochloride salt</p>	0.24	0.75	0.26
<u>Q-3</u>	 <p>6-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-quinolin-5-one</p>	0.1	0.9	0.23
<u>Q-2</u>	 <p>(E)-6-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethylene)-7,8-dihydro-6H-quinolin-5-one</p>	0.1	0.87	0.13
<u>Q-1</u>		0	0.75	0.2

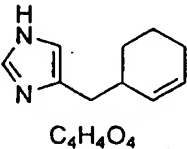
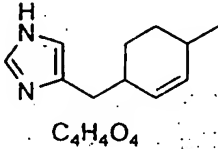
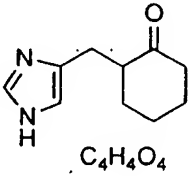
Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
	(Z)-6-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethylene)-7,8-dihydro-6H-quinolin-5-one			
<u>N-2</u>	 4(5)-(2,3,4,4a,5,6,7,8-octahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole	0	0.5	0.05
<u>Q-4</u>	 2 HCl 6-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinoline, dihydrochloride	0.1	0.8	0.1
<u>Q</u>	 HCl 4(5)-octahydro pentalen-2-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole, hydrochloride	0	0.67	0.1
<u>B-9c</u>	 HCl	0	0.3	0

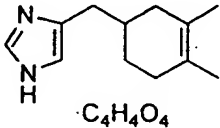
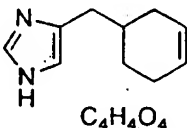
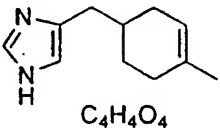
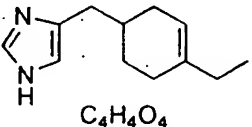
Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
	5-(octahydro benzo[b]thiophen-5-ylmethyl)- 1H-imidazole, hydrochloride			
<u>R-3</u>	 $(C_4H_4O_4)_{1.5}$ 6-(1H-imidazol-4(5)- ylmethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro- isoquinoline, fumarate	0	0.6	0.4
<u>R-2</u>	 2 HCl 6-(1H-imidazol-4(5)- ylmethyl)- 7,8-dihydro-6H- isoquinolin-5-one, dihydrochloride	0	0.6	0.4
<u>R-1</u>	 (E)-6-(1H-imidazol-4(5)- ylmethylene)- 7,8-dihydro-6H- quinoxalin-5-one	0.3	0.8	0.4

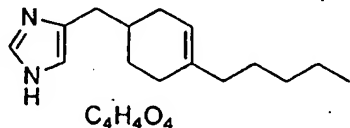
Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
<u>P-1</u>	 <p>(C₄H₄O₄)_{1.5}</p> <p>7-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)- 6,7-dihydro-5H-isoquinolin-8-one, fumarate</p>	0	0.4	0
<u>P-2</u>	 <p>(C₄H₄O₄)_{1.5}</p> <p>7-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-ylmethyl)- 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-isoquinoline, fumarate</p>	0	0.4	0
<u>N-3</u>	 <p>C₄H₄O₄</p> <p>4(5)-(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydronaphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, fumarate</p>	0	0.75	0
<u>Q-5</u>	 <p>6-(1H-imidazol-4(5)-yl-</p>	0	1.0	0

Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
	methyl)-octahydroquinolin-5-one			

Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
<u>S</u>	<p>$C_4H_4O_4$</p>  <p>4(5)-(4a-methyl-2,3,4,4a,5,6,7,8-octahydro-naphthalen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt</p>	0	.6	0
<u>T-1</u>	<p>$C_4H_4O_4$</p>  <p>4(5)-(3-methyl-cyclohex-2-enylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt</p>	0.25	0.8	0.35
<u>T-2</u>	<p>$C_4H_4O_4$</p>  <p>4(5)-(3,5,5-trimethyl-cyclohex-2-enylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt</p>	0	0.7	0
<u>T-3</u>	<p>$C_4H_4O_4$</p>  <p>$C_4H_4O_4$</p>	0	1.08	0.36

Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
	4(5)-(3-methyl cyclopent-2-enylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt			
<u>U-1</u>	 <p>C₄H₄O₄</p> <p>4(5)-cyclohex-2-enylmethyl-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt</p>	0.17	0.6	0.43
<u>U-2</u>	 <p>C₄H₄O₄</p> <p>4(5)-(4-methyl-cyclohex-2-enylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt</p>	0.2	0.6	0.3
<u>V</u>	 <p>C₄H₄O₄</p> <p>2-(1H-Imidazole-4(5)-ylmethyl)-cyclohexanone, but-2-enedioic acid salt</p>	0	0.4	0.5

Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
<u>W-1</u>	 <p>4(5)-(3,4-Dimethyl-cyclohex-3-enylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt</p>	0.07	0.55	0.07
<u>W-2</u>	 <p>4(5)-Cyclohex-3-enylmethyl-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt</p>	0	0.6	0.7
<u>X-1</u>	 <p>4(5)-(4-Methyl-cyclohex-3-enylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt</p>	0.15	0.8	0.11
<u>X-2</u>	 <p>4(5)-(4-Ethyl-cyclohex-3-enylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt</p>	0	0.56	0

Example	Structure/Compound	Brimonidine Alpha 2A	Oxymetazoline Alpha 2B	Brimonidine Alpha 2C
X-3	 <chem>C4H4O4</chem> 4(5)-(4-Pentyl-cyclohex-3-enylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, but-2-enedioic acid salt	0.19	0.87	0

Example Z

5 IOP-Lowering and Sedative Side Effects

Measurements of IOP were made in fully conscious female cynomolgus monkeys weighing 3-4 kg with sustained elevated IOP that was produced in the right eye by argon laser photocoagulation of the trabecular meshwork. Animals were usable for experiments ~ 2 months following surgery. During the experiments, monkeys sat in specially designed chairs (Primate Products, San Francisco), and were fed orange juice and fruit as needed. A 30R model Digilab pneumatonometer (Alcon, Texas) was used to measure IOP.

15 Twenty five μ l of an anesthetic (proparacaine) was topically applied to each monkey before IOP measurements to minimize ocular discomfort due to tonometry. Two baseline measurements were made prior to instillation of the drugs, followed by periodic measurements up to 6 hours post-instillation. The test compounds were administered unilaterally as a

single 50 μ l eye drop; the contralateral eyes received an equal volume of saline.

Many of the α 2B or α 2B/2C selective compounds of the examples were tested in the monkeys. Surprisingly, as Table 2 shows, these
5 structurally diverse compounds all lowered IOP in the treated eye.

At the same time, sedation was measured and assessed according to the following score: 0 = alert, typical vocalization, movement, etc.; 1 = calm, less movement; 2 = slightly sedated, some vocalization, responsive to stimulation; 3 = sedated, no vocalization, some response to stimulation; 4 =
10 asleep.

The compounds of the present invention also did not cause sedation. This contrasts with the action of clonidine and brimonidine, which caused sedation.

15 **Table 2.** The effects of α 2-adrenoceptor agonists on IOP and sedation in conscious cynomolgus monkeys following ocular administration in eyes made unilaterally hypertensive by argon laser photocoagulation. Measurements were made periodically up to 6 hours. Sedation was assessed subjectively during the IOP experiments using the following scoring: 0 = alert, typical vocalization, movement,
20 etc.; 1 = calm, less movement; 2 = slightly sedated, some vocalization, responsive to stimulation; 3 = sedated, no vocalization, some response to stimulation; 4 = asleep. Number of animals per group = (6-9).

Table 2	Maximum % Decrease From Pretreatment Levels		
	Compounds	Dose (%)	Hypertensive Eye Sedation (0-4)
	Saline	-	7 ± 2 0-1
	Clonidine	0.1	25 ± 4 1
		0.3	41 ± 5 2
	Brimonidine	0.1	25 ± 3 1
		0.3	40 ± 4 2
	J-1	1	26 ± 5 0
		3	33 ± 3 0
	E-1	0.3	25 ± 4 0
		1	27 ± 3 0
	C-1	1	25 ± 4 0
		3	29 ± 4 0
	D-1	1	25.6 ± 3.9 0
	M	1	22.5 ± 5.4 0
	C-2	1	29.6 ± 5.5 0

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C-9	0.3	13.7 ± 4.5	0
	1	25.1 ± 4.9	0
C-3	0.3	20.6 ± 4.8	0
	1	25.0 ± 6.4	0
C-8	1	31.2 ± 3.3	0
B-3b	0.1	25.9 ± 3.5	0
	0.3	31.2 ± 4.3	0
C-4	0.3	17.7 ± 4.0	0
	1	29.3 ± 4.9	0
C-7	1	32.3 ± 5.7	0
J-2	0.03	12.4 ± 3.7	0
	0.3	27.3 ± 3.1	0
J-3	0.03	16.4 ± 4.7	0
	0.3	26.5 ± 3.8	0
B-2d	0.1	22.0 ± 4.6	0
	0.3	17.0 ± 4.2	0
	1	18.1 ± 5.2	0

B-9a	0.03	17.6 ± 1.7	0
	0.1	26.7 ± 6.1	0
	0.3	24.8 ± 3.3	0
	1	26.8 ± 5.4	0
B-6	0.3	13.8 ± 2.4	0
	1	22.1 ± 6.3	0
B-9b	0.1	18.7 ± 5.5	0
	0.3	26.9 ± 6.1	0

Example AA

5 Measurement of Cardiovascular Side Effects

Cardiovascular measurements were made in a different group of monkeys using a BP 100S automated sphygmomanometer (Nippon Colin, Japan). Intravenous (IV) administration of certain of the compounds of the present invention at doses ten to thirty times higher than the doses for clonidine and brimonidine did not reduce heart rate or lower blood pressure. Interestingly, the compound 4(5)-3-methylthiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, which has intrinsic activity of 0.43 at the α_2A -subtype, exhibited a weak effect on heart rate. Clonidine and brimonidine had even greater effects on heart rate. See Table 3 below.

15 **Table 3.** The effects of α_2 -adrenoceptor agonists on cardiovascular variables in conscious cynomolgus monkeys following i.v. administration.

Measurements were made periodically up to 6 hours. Number of animals per group = (6-10).

Table 3 Maximum % Decrease From Pretreatment Levels

Compounds	Dose ($\mu\text{g/kg}$)	Mean Arterial Blood Pressure	Heart Rate
Saline	-	7 ± 4	8 ± 3
Clonidine	17	29 ± 7	32 ± 4
	50	35 ± 5	50 ± 5
Brimonidine	17	36 ± 3	52 ± 3
	50	37 ± 5	54 ± 3
J-1	17	7 ± 5.3	13 ± 4
	50	4 ± 2	6 ± 2
	167	7 ± 5	3 ± 3
	500	13 ± 3	7 ± 4
E-1	17	7 ± 4	11 ± 4
	50	7 ± 2	14 ± 5
	167	9 ± 4	11 ± 5
C-1	50	12.8 ± 12	12 ± 4
	500	$+5 \pm 8^*$	$+11 \pm 9^*$
M	500	0.8 ± 2.3	5.5 ± 1.9
C-2	500	6.6 ± 1.7	6.5 ± 2.9
C-9	3.0	5.0 ± 2.3	9.4 ± 3.0
	17	1.0 ± 4.1	$+9.4 \pm 1.8^*$
	50	0.1 ± 3.8	16 ± 3.2
	500	6.0 ± 2.2	5.9 ± 3.3
C-3	500	2.3 ± 2.7	10.6 ± 3.4
C-8	500	5.5 ± 2.7	16.6 ± 1.9

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C-5	500	3.9 ± 2.8	7.1 ± 3.9
B-3b	50	2.4 ± 4.3	10.0 ± 2.8
C-4	500	5.3 ± 2.9	10.9 ± 3.6
C-7	500	3.0 ± 3.9	6.1 ± 3.7
J-2	500	$+0.6 \pm 3.1^*$	6.4 ± 3.3
J-3	500	$+1.0 \pm 2.1^*$	$+10.6 \pm 6.0^*$
B-2b	500	5.7 ± 1.4	6.4 ± 3.6
B-2d	500	$+8.9 \pm 3.4^*$	$+15.5 \pm 3.4^*$
B-9a	500	$+10.8 \pm 3.2^*$	$+23.8 \pm 4.4^*$
B-9b	500	2.8 ± 1.8	$+20.2 \pm 3.4^*$
4(5)-(3-methylthiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole	50	9 ± 3	23 ± 4
	167	8 ± 6	32 ± 8
* showed increase from base levels			

EXAMPLE BB

5 The studies in the above Examples Z and AA demonstrate that a therapeutic effect of alpha2 agonists can be separated from sedative and cardiovascular side effects. This separation is accomplished with compounds that share the property of being preferentially active at the alpha2B and alpha2B/alpha2C subtypes relative to the alpha2A subtype.

10 The prior art alpha2 adrenergic agonists, which activate all three alpha2 receptors, cause sedation, hypotension and bradycardia, preventing or severely limiting their use for treating diseases and disorders that are known to be ameliorated by them. Such diseases and disorders include muscle spasticity including hyperactive micturition, diarrhea, diuresis, withdrawal

syndromes, pain including neuropathic pain, neurodegenerative diseases including optic neuropathy, spinal ischemia and stroke, memory and cognition deficits, attention deficit disorder, psychoses including manic disorders, anxiety, depression, hypertension, congestive heart failure, cardiac ischemia and nasal congestion. See, for example, Hieble et al., "Therapeutic applications of agents interacting with alpha-adrenoceptors, in Alpha-adrenoceptors: molecular biology, biochemistry and pharmacology". *Prog. Basic Clin. Pharmacol.* (Basel, Karger) 8, pp. 180-220(1991). For example, clonidine has been shown to be clinically effective in providing pain relief for postoperative, cancer-associated and neurogenic pain. But, as stated in Maze and Tranquilli, Maze MB and Tranquilli, W. "Alpha-2 adrenoceptor agonists: defining the role in clinical anesthesia". *Anesthesiology* 74, 581-605 (1991), the "full clinical promise" of this and other alpha2 agonists requires the development of compounds that do not cause sedation, hypotension and bradycardia.

The above-listed diseases and disorders are treatable by activation of α_2B or $\alpha_2B/2C$ receptor subtype(s). Therefore, the alpha2 compounds described above that have been shown above not to elicit sedation and cardiovascular effects, are useful and advantageous in the treatment of these conditions.

Amelioration of neuronal degeneration in glaucomatous neuropathy is another example of the novel utility of the compounds of the invention. Recent studies have demonstrated that clonidine and other alpha2 agonists are neuroprotective of retinal cells in several rat models of neuronal degeneration. These models include light-induced photoreceptor degeneration in albino rat, as described in Wen et al, "Alpha2-adrenergic agonists induce basic fibroblast growth factor expression in photoreceptors in vivo and ameliorate light

damage." *J. Neurosci.* 16, 5986-5992 and calibrated rat optic nerve injury resulting in secondary loss of retinal ganglion cells, as described in Yoles et al, "Injury-induced secondary degeneration of rat optic nerve can be attenuated by alpha2-adrenoceptor agonists AGN 191103 and brimonidine". *Invest.*

5 *Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci.* 37, 540, S114. However, unlike the compounds of the present invention, the doses used in these studies -- 0.1 to >1 mg/kg by intraperitoneal or intramuscular injection-- also cause sedation and cardiovascular effects. Induction of the expression of basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) is considered a sensitive indicator of alpha2 receptor activation in
10 the retina (Wen et al above) and measurement of bFGF induction following topical administration of alpha2 agonists to rat eyes indicates that approximately a 1% dose is necessary to induce a 2-3 fold increase in bFGF levels that correspond with alpha2 agonist mediated neuroprotection (See Wen et al, above, and Lai et al, "Neuroprotective effect of ocular hypotensive agent
15 brimonidine", in *Proceedings of XIth Congress of the European Society of Ophthalmology* (Bologna, Monduzzi Editore), 439-444.) These topical doses of current alpha2 agonists such as clonidine are known to result in systemic side effects such as sedation and hypotension that would prevent their use as ocular neuroprotective agents. Additionally commonly assigned and co-pending
20 application, 08/496,292 filed on 28 June, 1995, discloses and claims the use of certain non-selective α 2-adrenergic agents in treating neural injury, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

The compounds of the present invention do not cause sedation and cardiovascular effects following topical administration of doses of at least 3%
25 in monkeys. Thus, neuroprotective concentrations of these compounds can be reached in humans without causing side effects. In fact, as reported below, the

compound of Example B-9(b) has been shown to be neuroprotective in the calibrated rat optic nerve injury model of Yoles et al, above. See Table 4, below.

5 **Table 4: Retinal Ganglion Cell Numbers at 2 Weeks Post-Injury**
(cells/microscopic field)

<u>Control</u> (vehicle i.p.)	<u>Example B-9(b)</u> (0.5 mg/kg i.p.)
33 ± 8	73 ± 12
n = 8	n = 5

10 This level of neuroprotection is comparable to the effect seen in previous studies with the standard alpha 2-adrenoceptor agonist, brimonidine, and the neuroprotective agent, MK801.

Example CC

15 Alleviation of pain including neuropathic pain is another example of a disorder in which the compounds of the invention are useful and advantageous since pain is alleviated without undesirable side effects. Clonidine, an agonist that activates all three alpha2 receptors, has been used clinically for treating chronic pain, but its utility for this indication is
20 limited because it causes sedation and cardiovascular side effects. Compounds of the present invention were compared to clonidine and brimonidine in a rodent model of neuropathic pain that is known to be predictive of clinical activity. (See, for example, Kim, S. and Chung, J. "An experimental model for peripheral neuropathy produced by segmental
25 spinal nerve ligation in the rat." *Pain* 50 pp. 355-363 (1992).) Following

ligation of two spinal nerves, the animals develop a sensitivity to normally non-painful stimuli such as touch. The ability of alpha₂ compounds to reverse this sensitivity, called allodynia, was tested 30 minutes after dosing by either intrathecal or intraperitoneal administration. The sedative activity of each compound was also measured using an activity chamber.

The compounds of the invention, exemplified by N-1, are able to alleviate the allodynia without causing sedation, even at very high doses. This is in contrast to clonidine and brimonidine, which cause sedation at doses only slightly higher than their anti-allodynic doses. See tables 5 and 6, below.

Table 5. The anti-allodynic and sedative effects of alpha₂-adrenoceptor agonists in rats 30 minutes following intrathecal administration (N=6).

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Dose (μg)</u>	<u>Reversal of Tactile Allodynia (%)</u>	<u>Sedation (%)</u>
<u>Clonidine</u>	0.1	20*	ND
	1	96*	15
	10	ND	60*
<u>N-1</u>	3	13	ND
	30	64*	0
	300	ND	0

* p<0.05 compared to saline control

• ND signifies no data

Table 6. The anti-allodynic and sedative effects of alpha₂-adrenoceptor agonists in rats 30 minutes following intraperitoneal administration (N=6).

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Dose (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Reversal of Tactile Allodynia (%)</u>	<u>Sedation (%)</u>
-----------------	---------------------	------------------------------------------	---------------------

<u>Brimonidine</u>	3	0	ND
	30	37*	24
	300	ND	67*
<u>(Table 6 con't.)</u> <u>Compound</u>	<u>Dose</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Reversal of Tactile</u> <u>Allodynia (%)</u>	<u>Sedation (%)</u>
<u>N-1</u>	3	3	ND
	30	41*	ND
	10,000	ND	0

* $p < 0.05$ compared to saline control

- ND signifies no data

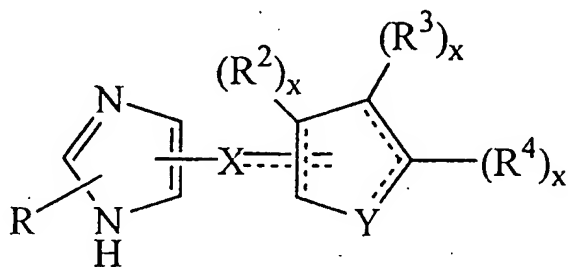
5 The results of these Examples demonstrate that the common side effects of $\alpha 2$ -adrenoceptor drugs are mediated by the $\alpha 2A$ -subtype and that their ocular antihypertensive and other therapeutic actions can be mediated by a subtype other than the $\alpha 2A$ -subtype. Thus, $\alpha 2$ -adrenoceptor compounds of unrelated structural classes, that have in common low functional activity at the $\alpha 2A$ -subtype, lower IOP and elicit other therapeutic actions without dose-limiting side effects.

10 While particular embodiments of the invention have been described, it will be understood, of course, that the invention is not limited thereto since many obvious modifications can be made, and it is intended to include within this invention any such modification as will fall within the scope of the appended claims.

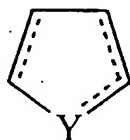
15 Having now described the invention, we claim:

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound having selective agonist activity at the $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2B/\alpha 2C$ adrenergic receptor subtype(s) as compared to the $2A$ adrenergic receptor subtype represented by the formula

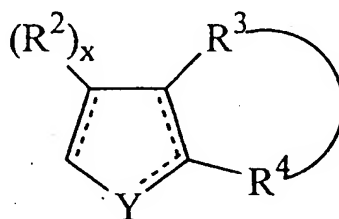


- wherein the dotted lines represent optional double bonds; R is H or lower alkyl; X is S or C(H)R¹, wherein R¹ is H or lower alkyl or R¹ is absent when X is S or when the bond between X and the ring represented by



- is a double bond; Y is O, N, S, (CR¹_x)_y, wherein y is an integer of from 1 to 3, -CH=CH- or -Y¹CH₂-, wherein Y¹ is O, N or S; x is an integer of 1 or 2, wherein x is 1 when R², R³ or R⁴ is bound to an unsaturated carbon atom and x is 2 when R², R³ or R⁴ is bonded to a saturated carbon atom; R² is H, lower alkyl, halogen, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower alkenyl, acyl or lower alkynyl or, when attached to a saturated carbon atom, R² may be oxo; R₃ and R₄ are, each, H, lower alkyl, halogen, lower alkenyl, acyl or lower alkynyl, or, when attached to a saturated carbon atom, R₂ may be oxo; R₃

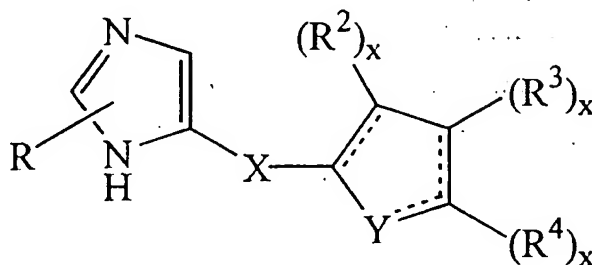
and R_4 are, each, H, lower alkyl, halogen, lower alkenyl, acyl, lower alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, or substituted aryl or heteroaryl, wherein said substituent is halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower alkenyl, acyl, lower alkynyl, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, or phenyl or, together, are -
 5 $(C(R^2)_x)_z$; $-Y^1(C(R^2)_x)_z$; $-Y^1(C(R^2)_x)_y Y^1$; $-(C(R^2)_x)-Y^1-(C(R^2)_x)-$; $-(C(R^2)_x)-Y^1-(C(R^2)_x)-(C(R^2)_x)-$ and $-Y^1-(C(R^2)_x)-Y^1-(C(R^2)_x)-$ wherein z is an integer of from 3 to 5, z' is an integer of from 2 to 4 and x and y are as defined above, and further either end of each of these divalent moieties may attach at either R^3 or R^4 to form the condensed ring structure



10

and the ring thus formed may be totally unsaturated, partially unsaturated, or totally saturated provided that a ring carbon has no more than 4 valences, nitrogen no more than three and O and S have no more than two,
 15 and including enantiomers and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein said compound is represented by the formula



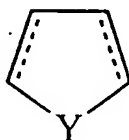
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3. A compound according to claim 2 wherein X is C(H)R¹.

4. A compound of claim 3 wherein R¹ is H.

5

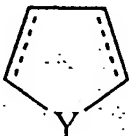
5. A compound of claim 4 wherein R₂ is H and



represents a furanyl radical.

10 6. A compound of claim 5 wherein R³ and R⁴ together are (CH)₄.

7. A compound of claim 4 wherein R² is H and



represents a thienyl radical.

15

8. A compound of claim 7 wherein R³ and R⁴, together, represent (CH₂)₄.

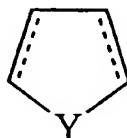
9. A compound of claim 7 wherein R³ is phenyl and R⁴ is H.

20

10. A compound of claim 7 wherein R³ and R⁴, together, represent (CH₂)₃S.

11. A compound of claim 7 wherein R^3 and R^4 , together, represent $(CH)_4$.

5 12. A compound of claim 4 wherein



represents a cyclohexyl radical.

13. A compound of claim 12 wherein R^2 is H, and R^3 and R^4 , together,
10 represent $(CH)_2S$.

14. A compound of claim 12 wherein R^2 is H, and R^3 and R^4 , together,
represent $(CH_2)_4$.

15 15. A compound of claim 12 wherein R^2 is dimethyl, and R^3 and R^4 ,
together, represent $(CH)_4$.

16. A compound of claim 12 wherein Y is $-CH_2CH(CH_3)-$, R^2 is
hydrogen or oxo, and R^3 and R^4 , together, represent $(CH)_4$.

20

17. A compound of claim 12 wherein R^2 is oxo or hydrogen, and R^3 and
 R^4 , together, represent $S(CH)_2$ or $S(CH_2)_2$.

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18. A compound of claim 12 wherein Y is $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2-$, R^2 is hydrogen or oxo, and R^3 and R^4 , together, represent $(\text{CH})_4$.

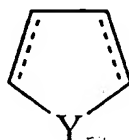
19. A compound of claim 4 wherein



represents a cyclopentyl radical.

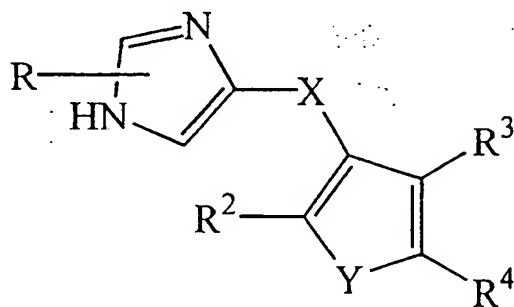
20. A compound of claim 19 wherein R^2 is hydrogen, and R^3 and R^4 , together, represent $(\text{CH}_2)_3$.

21. A compound of claim 4 wherein



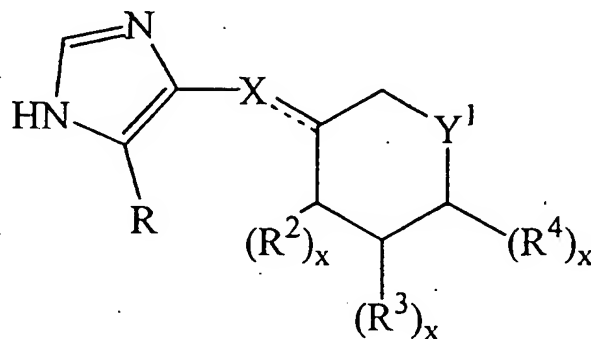
represents a phenyl radical.

22. A compound of claim 1 wherein said compound has the formula



wherein Y is S or O.

23. A compound of claim 1 wherein said compound has the formula



24. A compound of claim 23 wherein R³ and R⁴, together, represent
5 (CH)₄.

25. A compound of claim 24 wherein Y¹ is O.

26. A compound of claim 25 wherein R² is oxo.

10

27. A compound of claim 26 wherein X is CH.

28. A compound of claim 26 wherein X is CH₂.

- 15 29. A compound of claim 24 wherein one of R² is hydroxy and the other is H.

30. A compound of claim 25 wherein R² is H.

- 20 31. A compound of claim 24 wherein Y¹ is S.

32. A compound of claim 31 wherein X is CH₂.

33. A compound of claim 32 wherein R² is oxo.

5 34. A compound of claim 32 wherein R² is H.

35. A compound of claim 31 wherein X is CH and R² is oxo.

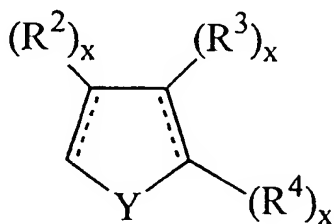
36. A compound of claim 3 wherein Y is (CH₂)₃.

10

37. A compound of claim 36 wherein X is CH and R² is oxo.

38. A compound of claim 36 wherein X is CH₂ and R² is H.

15 39. A compound of claim 2 wherein X is S and

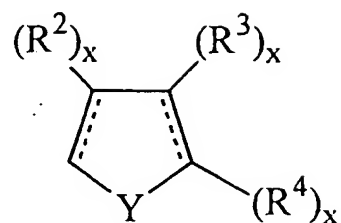


is phenyl.

40. A compound of claim 3 wherein R¹ is methyl and

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is furanyl.

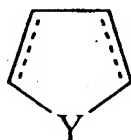
41. A compound of claim 4 wherein Y is $\text{CH}_2(\text{CR}^1_2)_2$ wherein R^1 is
 5 hydrogen or methyl.

42. A compound of claim 41 wherein R^2 is H.

43. A compound of claim 41 wherein R^2 is oxo.

10

44. A compound of claim 3 wherein R is CH_3 ,



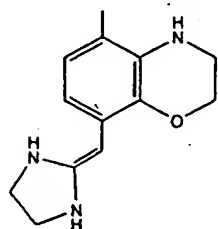
represents a phenyl radical and R^3 and R^4 , together represent $\text{O}(\text{CR}_2)_2\text{O}$.

- 15 45. A compound of claim 2 wherein X is CH ,

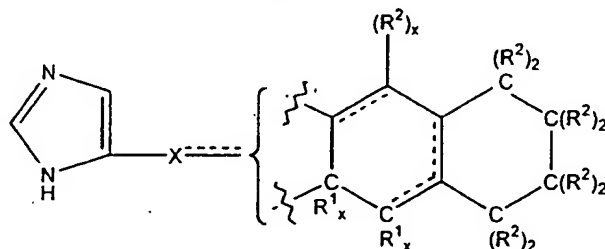


represents a cyclopentyl radical and R_2 is oxo.

46. A compound represented by the formula

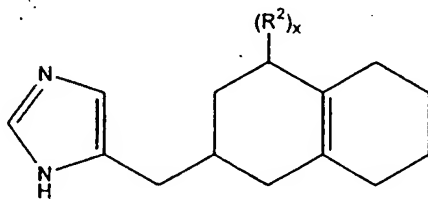


47. A compound according to claim 1 represented by the formula



wherein Y is $(R^1)_x$, $R^3 + R^4$ is $(C(R^2)_x)_4$ and X attaches at one of the two positions of the ring indicated by the wavy line with the remaining position being occupied by hydrogen, provided that two double bonds may not occupy the same ring atom.

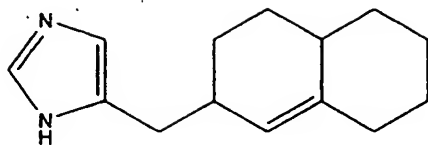
48. A compound according to claim 47 wherein said compound is represented by the formula



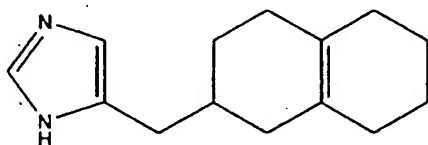
wherein $(R^2)_x$ is hydrogen or oxo.

49. A compound of claim 47 wherein the structure is

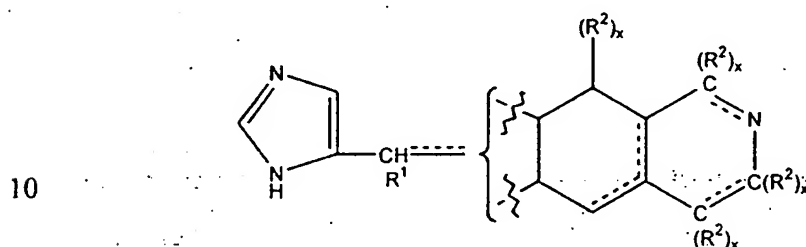
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50. A compound of claim 50 wherein the structure is



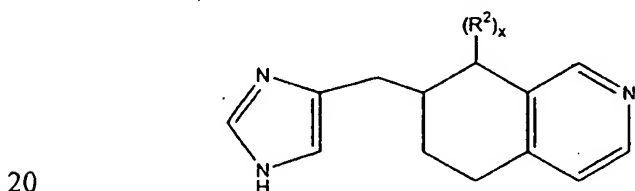
5 51. A compound of claim 2 wherein R is hydrogen, R₃ and R₄ are -
(C(R²)_x)-N-(C(R²)_x)-(C(R²)_x)-, and X is CHR¹ as represented by the formula



the CHR¹ group attaches at one of the two positions of the ring indicated by
the wavy line with the remaining position being occupied by hydrogen,
and provided that two double bonds may not occupy the same ring atom.

15

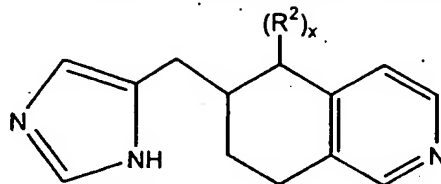
52. A compound of claim 51 wherein said compound has the formula



and (R²)_x is hydrogen or oxo.

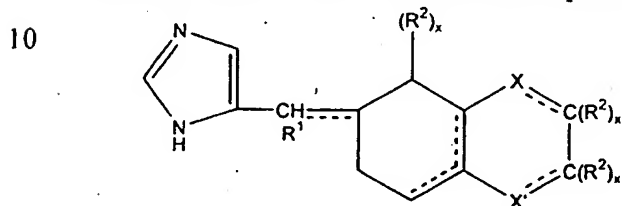
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53. A compound of claim 51 wherein said compound has the formula



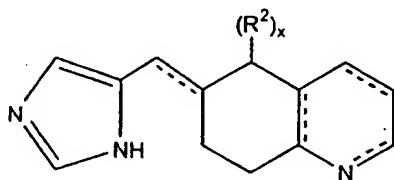
5 and $(R^2)_x$ is hydrogen or oxo.

54. A compound of claim 1 wherein R_3 and R_4 are chosen from the group consisting of $-Y^1-(C(R^2)_x)-(C(R^2)_x)-Y^1-$ and $-Y^1(C(R^2)_x)-(C(R^2)_x)-(C(R^2)_x)-$, and Y^1 is N or O or S as represented by the formula



wherein X and X' are selected from the group consisting of N, O, and C and at least one of X and X' are N.

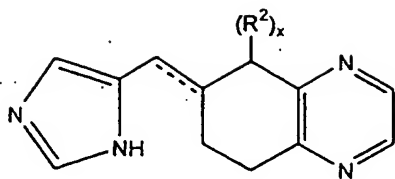
55. A compound according to claim 54 wherein said compound is represented by the formula



wherein $(R^2)_x$ is hydrogen or oxo.

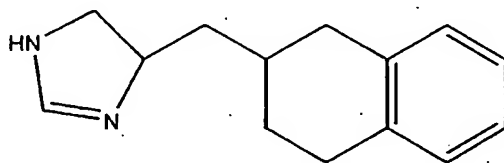
56. A compounds according to claim 54 wherein said compound is represented by the formula

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5 wherein $(R^2)_x$ is hydrogen or oxo.

57. A compound having selective agonist activity at the $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2B/2C$ adrenergic receptor subtype(s) as compared to the $\alpha 2A$ adrenergic receptor subtype represented by the



10

formula and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

15

58. A process for administering to a host mammal, including a human being, a pharmaceutical composition containing an effective dose of an active compound to treat or prevent glaucoma without sedating or cardiovascular side effects, wherein said compound has adrenergic activity and is a selective agonist of the $\alpha 2B$ adrenoceptor subtype or $\alpha 2B/\alpha 2C$ adrenoceptor subtype(s) in preference over the $\alpha 2A$ adrenoceptor subtype.

20

59. A process of claim 58 wherein the active compound has an efficacy relative to a standard full agonist that is at least approximately 0.3 greater at the $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2C$ adrenoreceptor subtypes than at the $\alpha 2A$ adrenoreceptor subtype and its efficacy at the $\alpha 2A$ adrenoreceptor subtype is ≤ 0.4 .
- 5 60. A process of claim 58 wherein the active compound is at least ten times more potent at the $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2C$ adrenoceptor subtype than at the $\alpha 2A$ adrenoceptor receptor.
- 10 61. A process of claim 60 wherein approximately 0.001% to 5% by weight of the active compound is administered topically to the host mammal in daily or twice daily doses.
- 15 62. A process of claim 61 wherein approximately 0.01% to 3% by weight of the active compound is administered topically to the host mammal in daily or twice daily doses.
- 20 63. A process of claim 58 wherein said compound has no activity at the $\alpha 2A$ adrenoreceptor subtype.
64. A process of claim 58 wherein said compound has no activity at the $\alpha 2A$ and $\alpha 2C$ adrenoreceptor subtypes.
- 25 65. A process for administering to a host mammal, including a human being, a pharmaceutical composition containing an effective dose of an active compound to treat elevated intraocular pressure without sedating or

cardiovascular side effects, wherein the compound has adrenergic activity and is a selective agonist of the $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2B/\alpha 2C$ adrenoceptor subtype(s) in preference over the $\alpha 2A$ adrenoceptor receptor subtype.

5 66. A process of claim 65 wherein the active compound has an efficacy relative to a standard full agonist that is at least approximately 0.3 greater at the $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2C$ adrenoceptor subtypes than at the $\alpha 2A$ adrenoceptor subtype, and its efficacy at the $\alpha 2A$ adrenoceptor subtype is ≤ 0.4 .

10 67. A process of claim 66 wherein approximately 0.001% to 5% by weight of the active compound is administered topically to the host mammal in daily or twice daily doses.

15 68. A process of claim 67 wherein approximately 0.01% to 3.0% by weight of the active compound is administered topically to the host mammal in daily or twice daily doses.

69. A process of claim 65 wherein said compound has no activity at the $\alpha 2A$ adrenoceptor subtypes.

20

70. A process of claim 65 wherein said compound has no activity at the $\alpha 2A$ and $\alpha 2C$ adrenoceptor subtypes.

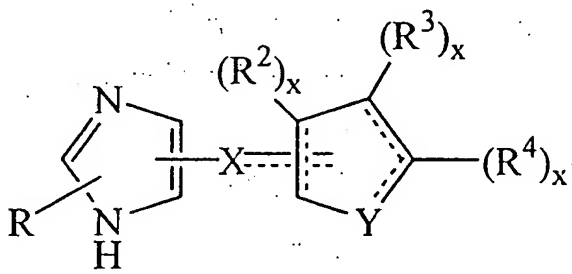
25 71. A method of treating a mammal to lower intraocular pressure without having cardiovascular and sedative side effects by selectively

agonizing the $\alpha 2B$ adrenoceptor subtype or $\alpha 2B/\alpha 2C$ adrenoceptor subtype(s) in preference to the $\alpha 2A$ adrenoceptor subtype.

72. A method of selectively agonizing the $\alpha 2B$ adrenoceptor subtype or $\alpha 2B/\alpha 2C$ adrenoceptor subtypes without agonizing the $\alpha 2A$ adrenoceptor subtype comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a selective $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2B/\alpha 2C$ receptor subtype agonist(s) respectively.

73. An alpha adrenergic agonist that selectively activates the $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2B/\alpha 2C$ receptor subtype(s) in preference to the $\alpha 2A$ receptor subtype.

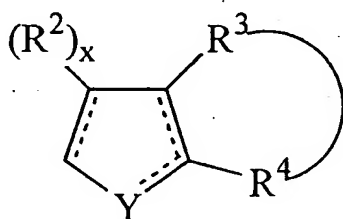
74. A process according to claims 58, 65 or 71 wherein the active compound is selected from the group consisting of compounds having the formula



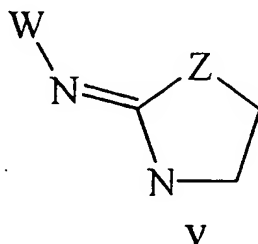
wherein the dotted lines represent optional double bonds; R is H or lower alkyl; X is S or C(H)R¹, wherein R¹ is H or lower alkyl or R¹ is absent when X is S or when the bond between X and the ring represented by



is a double bond; Y is O, N, S, $(CR^1_x)_y$, wherein y is an integer of from 1 to 3,
 $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ or $-\text{Y}^1\text{CH}_2-$, wherein Y^1 is O, N or S; x is an integer of 1 or 2,
 wherein x is 1 when R^2 , R^3 or R^4 is bound to an unsaturated carbon atom
 and x is 2 when R^2 , R^3 or R^4 is bonded to a saturated carbon atom; R^2 is H,
 5 lower alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or lower alkoxy, or, when attached to a
 saturated carbon atom, R_2 may be oxo; R_3 and R_4 are, each, H, lower alkyl,
 hydroxy, lower alkoxy, or phenyl or, together, are $-(\text{C}(\text{R}^2)_x)_z-$;
 $-\text{Y}^1(\text{C}(\text{R}^2)_x)_z-$; $-\text{Y}^1(\text{C}(\text{R}^2)_x)_y\text{Y}^1-$; $-(\text{C}(\text{R}^2)_x)-\text{Y}^1-(\text{C}(\text{R}^2)_x)-$; $-(\text{C}(\text{R}^2)_x)-\text{Y}^1-$
 $(\text{C}(\text{R}^2)_x)-(\text{C}(\text{R}^2)_x)-$ and $-\text{Y}^1-(\text{C}(\text{R}^2)_x)-\text{Y}^1-(\text{C}(\text{R}^2)_x)-$ wherein z is an integer of
 10 from 3 to 5, z' is an integer of from 2 to 4 and x and y are as defined above,
 and further either end of each of these divalent moieties may attach at
 either R^3 or R^4 to form the condensed ring structure

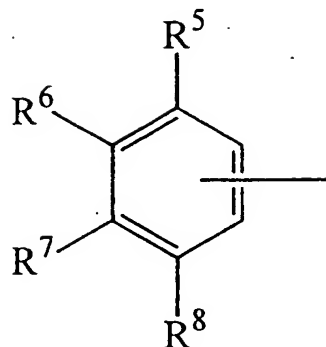


and the ring thus formed may be totally unsaturated, partially unsaturated,
 15 or totally saturated provided that a ring carbon has no more than 4
 valences, nitrogen no more than three and O and S have no more than two;
 or

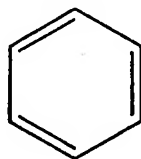


20 wherein W is a bicyclic radical selected from the group consisting of

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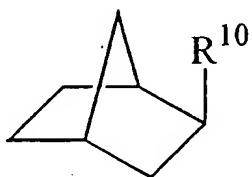


wherein R^5 , R^6 , R^7 and R^8 are selected from the group consisting of H and lower alkyl provided that at least one of R^5 and R^6 or R^6 and R^7 are $OC(R^9)C(R^9)N(R)$ to form a condensed ring with



5

wherein R^9 is H, lower alkyl or oxo
and



wherein R^{10} is H, lower alkyl, phenyl or lower alkyl substituted phenyl, and

10 Z is O or NH.

75. A process for administering to a host mammal, including a human being, a pharmaceutical composition containing an effective dose of an active compound, having adrenergic activity, to treat or prevent glaucoma
15 wherein the active compound has the biological property that the compound is a selective agonist of $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2B/\alpha 2C$ receptor subtype(s) in

preference over the $\alpha 2A$ receptor subtype, said selectivity being measured in an assay using cells that naturally express the individual $\alpha 2$ subtypes or have had one of the subtypes introduced, the receptors being human or from a species that has been shown to have a similar pharmacology, and in which assay the efficacy relative to a standard compound of the active compound at the $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2C$ receptor subtype is measured to be at least 0.3 greater than the efficacy relative to the standard compound of the active compound at the $\alpha 2A$ receptor subtype and its efficacy at the $\alpha 2A$ receptor subtype is ≤ 0.4 , and/or the active compound is at least approximately 10 times more potent at the $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2C$ receptor subtypes than at the $\alpha 2A$ receptor subtype.

76. A process of claim 75 wherein approximately 0.001% to 5% by weight of the active compound is administered topically to the host mammal per day.

77. A process for administering to a host mammal, including a human being, a pharmaceutical composition containing an effective dose of an active compound to treat or prevent muscle spasticity including hyperactive micturition, diarrhea, diuresis, withdrawal syndromes, pain including neuropathic pain, neurodegenerative diseases including optic neuropathy, spinal ischemia and stroke, memory and cognition deficits, attention deficit disorder, psychoses including manic disorders, anxiety, depression, hypertension, congestive heart failure, cardiac ischemia and nasal congestion without sedating or cardiovascular side effects, wherein said compound has adrenergic activity and is a selective agonist of the $\alpha 2B$

or $\alpha 2B$ / $\alpha 2C$ adrenoceptor receptor subtype(s) in preference over the $\alpha 2A$ adrenoceptor receptor subtype.

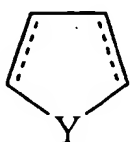
78. A process for administering to a host mammal, including a human being, a pharmaceutical composition containing an effective dose of an active compound, having adrenergic activity, to treat muscle spasticity including hyperactive micturition, diarrhea, diuresis, withdrawal syndromes, pain including neuropathic pain, neurodegenerative diseases including optic neuropathy, spinal ischemia and stroke, memory and cognition deficits, attention deficit disorder, psychoses including manic disorders, anxiety, depression, hypertension, congestive heart failure, cardiac ischemia and nasal congestion without sedating or cardiovascular side effects wherein the active compound has the biological property that the compound is a selective agonist of $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2B$ / $\alpha 2C$ receptor subtype(s) in preference over the $\alpha 2A$ receptor subtype, said selectivity being measured in an assay using cells that naturally express the individual $\alpha 2$ subtypes or have had one of the subtypes introduced, the receptors being human or from a species that has been shown to have a similar pharmacology, and in which assay the efficacy relative to a standard compound of the active compound at the $\alpha 2B$ or the $\alpha 2C$ receptor subtype is measured to be at least 0.3 greater than the efficacy relative to the standard compound of the active compound at the $\alpha 2A$ receptor subtype and its efficacy at the $\alpha 2A$ receptor is ≤ 0.4 , and/or the active compound is at least approximately 10 times more potent at the $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2C$ receptor subtypes than at the $\alpha 2A$ receptor subtype.

79. A process for administering to a host mammal, including a human being, a pharmaceutical composition containing an effective dose of an active compound, having adrenergic activity, to treat muscle spasticity including hyperactive micturition, diarrhea, diuresis, withdrawal syndromes, pain including neuropathic pain, neurodegenerative diseases including optic neuropathy, spinal ischemia and stroke, memory and cognition deficits, attention deficit disorder, psychoses including manic disorders, anxiety, depression, hypertension, congestive heart failure, cardiac ischemia and nasal congestion without sedating or cardiovascular side effects wherein the active compound has the biological property that the compound is a selective agonist of $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2B / \alpha 2C$ receptor subtype(s) in preference over the $\alpha 2A$ receptor subtype, said selectivity being measured in an RSAT assay in which activation of the $\alpha 2A$ and $\alpha 2C$ receptor subtype by the test compound is compared to brimonidine and the $\alpha 2B$ receptor subtype is compared to oxymetazoline and wherein the respective $\alpha 2A$, $\alpha 2B$ and $\alpha 2C$ receptor subtypes are expressed in NIH-3T3 cells, and in which assay the efficacy relative to brimonidine of the active compound at the $\alpha 2C$ receptor subtype or the efficacy relative to oxymetazoline of the active compound at the $\alpha 2B$ receptor subtype is measured to be at least 0.3 greater than the efficacy relative to brimonidine of the active compound at the $\alpha 2A$ receptor subtype, and its efficacy at the $\alpha 2A$ receptor subtype is ≤ 0.4 and/or the active compound is at least approximately 10 times more potent at the $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2C$ receptor subtypes than at the $\alpha 2A$ receptor subtype.

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80. A process of claim 60 wherein the active compound is at least one hundred times more potent at the $\alpha 2B$ or $\alpha 2C$ adrenoceptor subtype than at the $\alpha 2A$ adrenoceptor subtype.

5 81. The compound of claim 4 wherein



represents a cyclopentenyl or a cyclohexenyl radical.

10 82. The compound of claim 81 wherein



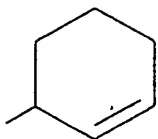
represents a cyclohexenyl radical.

83. The compound of claim 82 wherein

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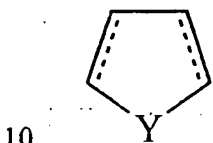
represents



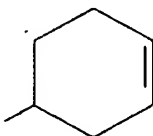
and R^2 is hydrogen and methyl.

84. The compound of claim 83 wherein R^3 is hydrogen or methyl and R^4 is
 5 hydrogen or methyl or one of R^3 is methyl and the other R^3 and R^4 together
 represent $(CH_2)_4$.

85. The compound of claim 82 wherein



represents



and R^2 is hydrogen.

15

86. The compound of claim 85 wherein R^3 is hydrogen or methyl and R^4 is
 hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or n-pentyl.

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87. The compound of claim 81 wherein



represents a cyclopentenyl radical.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 00/15795

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07D233/54 A61K31/33 A61P43/00 C07D409/06 C07D263/28
C07D413/12 C07D233/84 C07D233/10 C07D405/06 C07D401/06
C07D403/06 C07D495/04 //(C07D495/04,335:00,333:00)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07D A61K A61P

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 750 720 A (ROBERT E. BOYD ET AL) 12 May 1998 (1998-05-12) * complete document *	1-3
X	--- CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 112, no. 15, 9 April 1990 (1990-04-09) Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 139033n, KIHARA, NORIAKI ET AL: "Preparation of imidazole derivatives as drugs." XP002151513 abstract -& DATABASE CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS 'Online! CA 112:139033, XP002151515 compound with RN 125883-72-9, -68-3 & JP 01 242571 A (MITSUI PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.) --- -/--	1-4

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

E earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

G document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

6 November 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/SA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.2

Claims Nos.: 1-87 (all partially)

The initial phase of the search revealed a very large number of documents relevant to the issue of novelty of the compounds of claim 1. So many documents were retrieved that it is impossible to determine which parts of the claim(s) may be said to define subject-matter for which protection might legitimately be sought (Article 6 PCT).

For these reasons it appears impossible to execute a meaningful search and /or to issue a complete search report over the whole breadth of the above mentioned claims.

Consequently the search and the search report can only be considered comprehensive in so far as the use i.e. agonist at the alpha2B or alpha2B/alpha2C adrenergic receptor, is concerned.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

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